

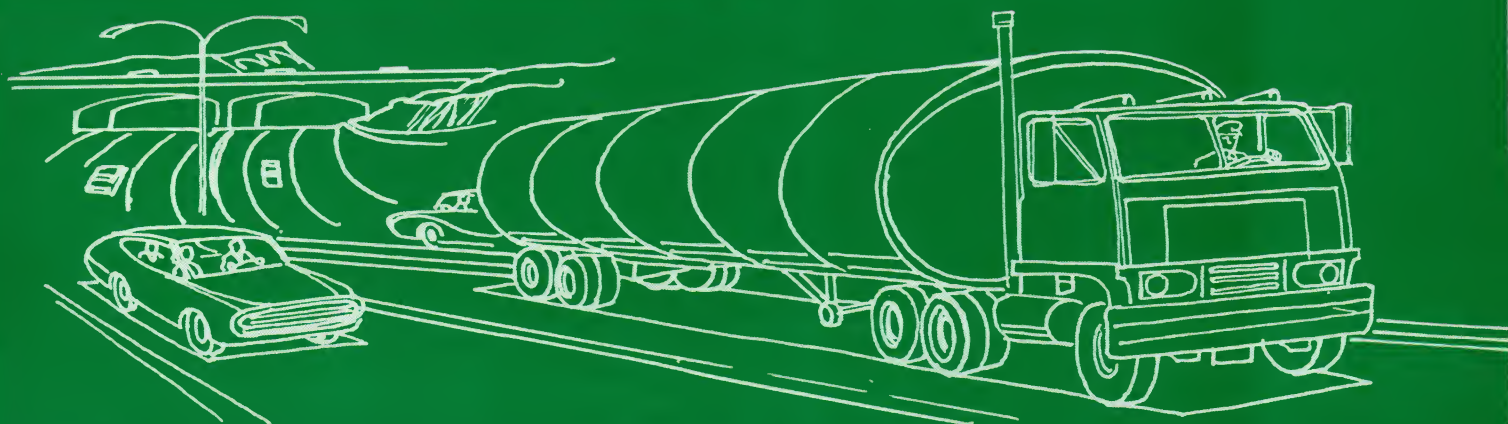


## Teamster Wray Mundy

**Local 961 Member**

**DRIVER OF THE YEAR**

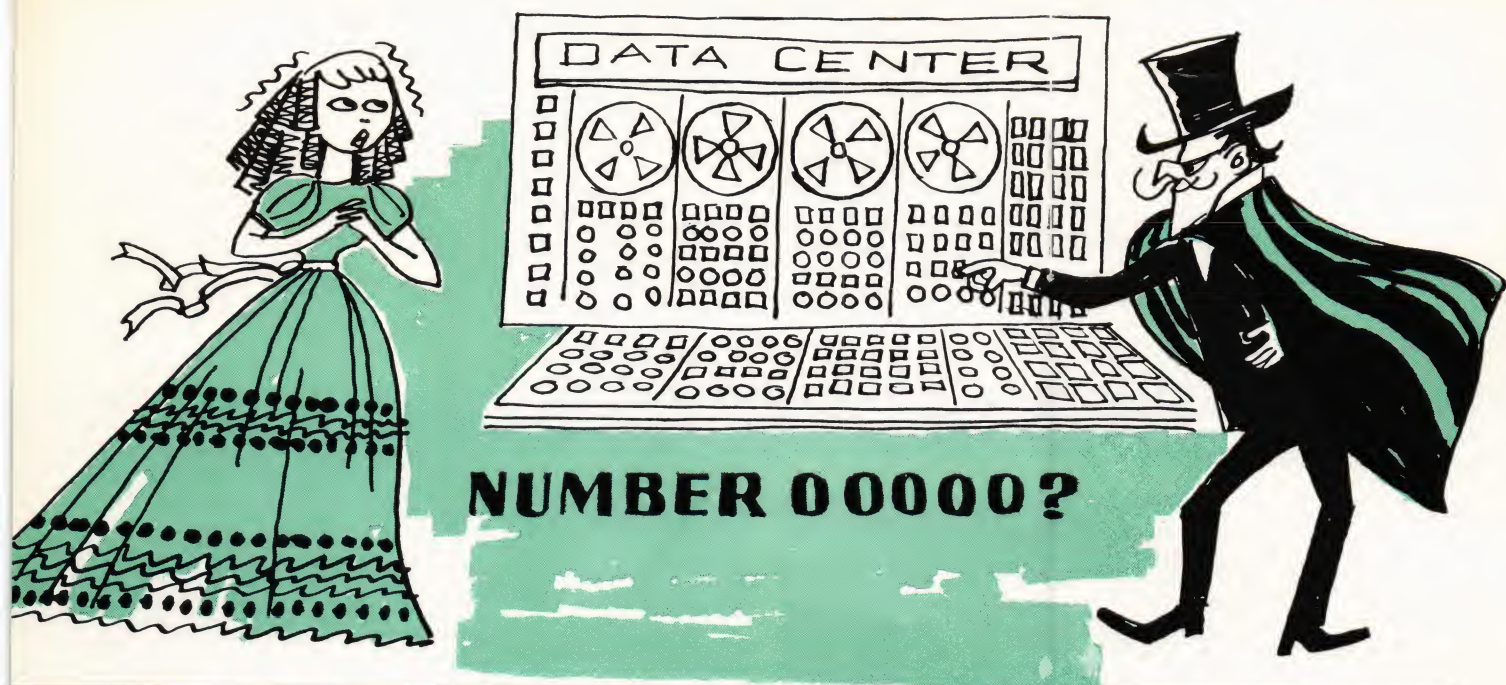
*see page 32*



**How The President Is Elected — Special Report**

*see page 13*





## LABOR'S PLACE IN HISTORY

THERE IS THE OLD joke with ethnic overtones which may or may not be in good taste, but it does serve to illustrate a point.

The year was 1980, and instead of names, everyone was given a number. Two men met on the street, and one asked:

"What is your number?"

The other replied: "I am 3295057. Who are you?"

The first man replied: "I am 5679000."

To which the other replied: "Oh, you don't look Jewish."

But, regardless of the merits of the joke, it may hit pretty close to home if present trends continue.

The Congress has all but passed a crime bill as this is written which provides for 48 hours of wire-tapping without a court order by the least of our law enforcing officers—an insidious invasion of personal privacy and constitutional guarantees against illegal search and seizure.

Something else which has been in the planning state for a long time—if adopted—will take American citizens a long way down the road to Big-Brother-Is-Watching-You type of government.

It is a so-called National Data Bank, a computerized system of dossiers (a personal history file) on virtually every living American.

Even as matters now stand, such extensive details about individuals are on file with such agencies as the Social Security Administration, the Census Bureau and the Internal Revenue Service, to name a few. As yet, these files have been collated on one IBM punch card to be fed to a computer to reveal all the personal aspects of a man's life. But if the National Data Bank is finally approved and put into operation, government officials—at the push of a button—can find out your most intimate secret.

Credit bureaus already have files on approximately 70 million Americans, ostensibly for the purpose of keeping track of your credit responsibility. Even this material is being sold to employers for use in hiring, and there is no way of knowing presently of other traffic for money in your personal life.

The possibilities include even blackmail by those who in the course of supposedly legitimate business come across one of your deep dark secrets—possibly an event in your early life which you regret and thought you have outlived—and attempt to sell it back to you for a price.

Those who propose the National Data Bank talk of safeguards, but the American public has seen safeguards fall apart before. And, worst of all, who can insure that the information on a computer card will be accurate?

Suppose an employer calls for information on John A. Smith, a job applicant who never strayed from the straight and narrow. Through error, the computer spits out information on John H. Smith, who took several steps over the bounds of good conduct?

Only recently the U.S. Supreme Court turned down the protest of a citizen who objected to the State of New York selling private dossiers to commercial firms. New York State sells data it collects from auto registrations to R. L. Polk & Co., for about \$86,000 a year.

If you live in New York and don't want your personal statistics peddled by the state for a price, stop owning an automobile. It's your only choice. If you have nothing to hide, you still can be plagued by the telephone solicitor who bought the list and has something to sell.

Let's construct a parody on the joke with which we began.

One man asks another: "What is your number?"

The second man replies: "I am 12345987. Who are you?"

The first man answers: "I am 9876234."

To which the other man replies with astonishment:

"Oh, you don't look like a man who would beat his wife."



**National**

## **Labor News Wrapup**



GROVE CITY, PA.—Students at Grove City College in Western Pennsylvania helped the administration keep the campus operating during a recent stoppage by hourly workers. The students did janitorial and kitchen chores when janitors, gardeners and others refused to cross a picketline set up by Carpenters Union members.

HASTINGS-ON-HUDSON, N.Y.—One of the last holdouts in the copper strike was settled. The Anaconda Wire & Cable Corp., here, has reached agreement on a new 4-year pact with members of the International Union of Electrical Workers, ending a 310-day workout. Some 2,000 members of the union are still out at three other Anaconda plants in the mid-West.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—There were about 275,000 apprentices in training at the beginning of 1968, the largest number in 19 years. Of these, there were 15,000 apprentices from minority groups with an improvement in their number expected this year. Secretary of Labor Wirtz noted that all apprentices are being trained by private industry in programs sponsored by management or jointly by management and union labor without financial assistance from the Federal government.

BIRMINGHAM, ALA.—United Mine Workers in mining centers throughout the South are urging union members to talk union to organized coal miners. About 2,000 miners have heard UMW President W. A. Boyle urge them to "get out and organize these scab coal mines."

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Building Service Employees International Union has changed its name and now is the Service Employees International Union. The switch was made at the union's May convention because of expansion into other organizing fields. The union has an estimated 372,000 members.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—William H. Chartener, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Economic Affairs, told a meeting of the Associated General Contractors of America recently that construction union wage proposals are a serious threat to the economy. He said: "Some of the wage demands being advanced . . . make previous settlements look like an offer of free doughnuts during coffee breaks."

WASHINGTON, D.C.—It has taken 12 years, but one of the most powerful textile firms in the South has found that anti unionism does not pay. The 4th Circuit Court of Appeals has ruled that Darlington Textile Corp., of Darlington, S.C., illegally shut its doors in October, 1956, to discourage unions at 26 other plants. The court has ordered back pay. The plant closed its doors after 550 workers voted for the Textile Workers Union of America.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Supreme Court has ruled that school teachers have the same free speech right to criticize school administration as do all citizens. The 8 to 1 decision brings to a successful conclusion a 4-year fight by the American Federation of Teachers on behalf of a teacher who wrote to his local newspaper, calling attention to what he believed to be serious problems in school administration.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The case load of the National Labor Relations Board is increasing so rapidly that the agency has asked Congress for 100 more staff members. Says NLRB Head McCulloch: "We may be heading into trouble on all fronts," in pointing out that unless more staff is added there will be serious delays in handling cases.



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# THE INTERNATIONAL Teamster DEDICATED TO SERVICE

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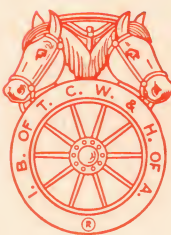
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How the President  
Is Elected**

## A SPECIAL REPORT: On Page 30

**Teamster Committee  
Helps Reduce Crime  
In Los Angeles Area**



*The International Teamster has an average monthly circulation of 1,666,230 and an estimated readership of 4,200,000 (based on average impartial surveys of periodicals). It is the largest labor publication in the world.*

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**From  
The**



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**FIELD**

## **Summer Softball Sparked by Agent**

O. Paul Barone, a business representative of Teamster Local 677 in Waterbury, Conn., is one of the busiest fellows you ever saw when it comes to the summertime recreation season.

He is the Amateur Softball Assn., commissioner for Waterbury and for the Naugatuck Valley area, vice president of the Connecticut ASA, and umpire-in-chief for the state.

Barone has worked 30 years as a softball umpire and wore the black in 8 games at the Women's National Tournament at Stratford, Conn., last year.

## **Carnegie Hero Award To Pittsburgh Member**

Donald R. Arrigo, a member of Teamster Local 249 in Pittsburgh, Pa., recently was awarded a Carnegie Hero Commission Fund Medal.

Arrigo received the citation for recognition of his extraordinary act of bravery when he rescued two neighborhood children as fire swept through their home.

Besides a bronze medal, Arrigo received a cash gift of \$750.

## **Package Sorter Has Own Art Show**

Leonard Castellanos, a member of Teamster Local 396 in Los Angeles, Calif., works for United Parcel as a package sorter and devotes the rest of his time to art—becoming so successful a painter that he recently had his own art show at Los Angeles State College.

The art show was part of his required work for getting a master's degree. Castellanos hopes eventually to teach art in a college or university.

## **Driver Commended For Rescue Effort**

Lloyd Curry, a member of Teamster Local 618 in St. Louis, Mo., and employed as a driver for Slay Transportation Co., recently was commended by both

the union and the company for the rescue effort he made at an accident scene.

Curry risked his life to pull two accident victims from a burning auto. The car blew up due to a gas tank explosion moments later after Curry left the car. Unfortunately, both accident victims died of their injuries.

## **Teamster Santa Claus Retires in Minnesota**

Les Helms, president of Teamster Local 221 in Minneapolis, Minn., has retired after 17 years of service to the local union.

The 400-pound Helms, however, does not expect to retire from his avocation of playing the role of Santa Claus at Christmas season parties for children as he has done for several years.

## **Retired Officer Honored For Civic Activities**

John H. Deines, retired secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 220 in Portland, Ore., recently received the annual Kelley Loe memorial award for outstanding individual contributions to improve the community.

Deines, a Teamster for 42 years, has been active with the TB and Health Assn., and is on the State Advisory Board on Employment Compensation.

His other activities have included work on the United Givers fund, the mayor's committee on street lighting, Multnomah county committee on youth employment, Oregon Highway Life Savers, and the Portland Traffic Safety Commission.

## **McMaster Named Aide To GVP Fitzsimmons**

Rolland McMaster has been named by the executive board of Teamster Local 299 to serve as administrative assistant to the union's vice president, General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons.

McMaster will handle the day-to-day chores at Local 299 that Fitzsimmons normally would take care of but now must devote most of his time to the task of running the International Union.



## Message of the General Vice President

# **A Return to Reason**



TRAGIC EVENTS of the past several months should serve to re-emphasize a very basic truth which we have known for a long time, but seem to forget unless reminded by such a tragic event as the assassination of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr., and Senator Robert F. Kennedy.

That simple and basic truth is that Democracy cannot long survive when violence is substituted for the tools which make Democracy work. Democracy cannot long survive without respect for law and order and respect for authority.

If this world were populated with just one man, there would be no need for rules and laws, except those which that man would need respect for his own survival.

But with the introduction of the second man, laws and authority are necessary lest one man violate the individual rights of the other.

That is, of course, an over-simplification, but it does point out the unequivocal necessity for rules and regulations and respect for authority if there is to be any order in society.

Here in America, we call it the 'rule of the majority,' with protections built into the system for the protection of the minority. The safeguard for the minority is the constitutional right of the minority to speak out and attempt to persuade the majority that it is wrong. But—violence is not and never has been the right of the minority.

We in the Teamsters thoroughly understand the frustrations experienced by the minority in its persuasion to the majority.

We think, for example, that the rule of the majority in regard to Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley and its compulsory open shop provision is unjust. We take issue with the majority vote of the Congress in the recent crime bill which permits unbridled wire-tapping by law enforcement agencies for 48 hours without a court order, and believe that even with a court order our rights to illegal search and seizure are being violated.

We take issue with the Civil Rights Act, which is the law of the land, which puts trade unionists in danger when engaged in legal and legitimate

union activity. We take issue with a system which would permit a Presidential election to be thrown into the House of Representatives, where that body could elect our President with complete disregard to the majority vote of the electorate.

But we know that none of these injustices can be solved by a resort to violence. We know that the Democratic process—which has served us all so well in all other areas—cannot long survive when we violently attempt to remove what we consider to be injustices.

We know, too, that there is a great need for the Congress of the United States to rededicate itself to being representative of the needs of the people, rather than considering itself an exclusive club for members elected to the House and the Senate.

We know that the Congress should be extremely sensitive and understanding when men of good faith petition for good cause. We fully understand that the Congress is much more receptive to selfish interest groups than it is to minorities and those with less financial means.

But even that hindrance to the Democratic process will not be corrected by violence of a minority.

Therefore, I urge every Teamster member throughout the land to rededicate himself to the Democratic prerequisite of respect for law and order and respect for authority. I urge everyone to rededicate himself to consideration for his fellow man.

Doing that we will insure that the American way of life which we love so dearly will perpetuate itself and begin to come true for all Americans. If violence is not wiped out, by reason and consideration for the problems of others, Democracy will be just a memory for some and a paragraph in a history book for future generations.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Frank C. Higgins".



## STATE OF THE UNION

### Solidarity Forever

# Coast to Coast Effort Wins Contract For 18 Grinnell Workers in New Orleans

THE SOLIDARITY of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters has brought victory to 18 workers at the warehouse operation of Grinnell Corporation in New Orleans, Louisiana.

In February, 1967, Teamster Local 270 won an election at the company's warehouse in New Orleans. Six employees were discharged for union activity, and the case was taken to the National Labor Relations Board. The case was won by Local 270, and the discharged employees were paid for their lost time. In the meantime, however, the employees found work elsewhere at better rates of pay and refused to return to Grinnell.

The local union attempted to negotiate with Grinnell for a period of 7 months, but could not reach an agreement on the basic and elementary provisions of a contract.

In October, 1967, Local 270 struck



Frank E. Fitzsimmons  
"... an example of how union solidarity works in the Teamsters."

the company, and all employees respected the picket line.

Later, the company began to operate with office personnel and scab labor, even though its plants in other parts of the country are organized and working under Teamster agreements.

The picket line was spread to St. Louis where the firm's operations are under contract to Local 688.

Next, the picket line was spread to Minneapolis and to Kansas City, Missouri.

Upon the decision of the Teamster general executive board, the picket line was spread coast to coast in an effort to win a contract.

Next, picket lines were spread to Ohio and with the cooperation of the Metal Trades and the Plumbers Union, the company's operation in Cleveland was brought to a standstill.

Then pickets were set up in Lan-



caster, Pennsylvania, in New Jersey, in Providence, Rhode Island, and in Philadelphia.

In yet another action to win a contract in New Orleans, the Western Conference Warehouse Division decided to place pickets on all Grinnell operations in the Western States.

In the next several days, a Grinnell attorney contacted union officials about a possible settlement.

At a meeting in New York late in May, negotiations began, with the final result that a contract was achieved for the 18 workers in New Orleans.

In addition to substantial wage increases in three steps during the life of the agreement, members won the union shop; check-off of union dues; vacations of one week after one year, two weeks after three years, and three weeks after 12 years; seven holidays with pay, a picket line clause; and the Central States health and welfare plan.

Commenting on the victory, Teamster General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons declared:

"This is another in a long list of examples of how solidarity and common purpose pay off for working men and women. Although only 18 workers were involved in a union of nearly 2 million members, the full resources of the International Union were employed to win an agreement for these workers.

"The International Brotherhood of Teamsters was built on just such solidarity, and the Grinnell victory demonstrates that such unity is as much a part of our organization today as it was in our early beginning," Fitzsimmons said.

Vice President Harold Gibbons, chairman of the IBT national warehouse division, and John Greeley, the division's director, declared:

"Such a victory over this giant corporation would not have been achieved without the tremendous cooperation demonstrated by our Brother Teamsters, and other trade unionists during the course of this strike."

### L.A. Victory

A majority of 72 employees of Laars Engineers, Inc., in North Hollywood, Calif., recently voted for representation by Teamster Local 389 of Los Angeles in a National Labor Relations Board election, according to James Franchimone, secretary-treasurer of the local union.

## Agreement Ratified

# Teamsters Win Unanimous Vote At New Budweiser Plant in Ohio

A smashing Teamster victory was scored in Columbus, Ohio, late in May when production and maintenance employees at the newly-constructed Anheuser-Busch brewery voted 97 to 0 for representation by Teamster Local 413 of that city in a secret ballot conducted by an impartial arbitrator.

The highly-automated brewery will employ some 300 workers when full production gets underway in July.

Within a week following their unanimous Teamster representation vote, the employees ratified their initial 2-year agreement which provided above standard wage rates and hourly increases in the second year.

In addition, the contract contains many of the conditions and benefits long standard in Teamster agreements with the Anheuser-Busch Co., including a fine health and welfare plan, holidays, shift premiums, seniority protections, and several job security features.

The Columbus victory maintained a Teamster record of winning representation at every plant built or acquired by Anheuser-Busch, the nation's largest beer firm, since it started its expansion program from its home base in St. Louis, Mo. It kept intact the validity of the slogan used in the organization campaign: "Every drop of Budweiser beer produced in the U.S.A.

is brewed by members of the Teamsters Union!"

The Columbus organizing campaign was a joint effort by Teamster Local 413 and the National Conference of Brewery & Soft Drink Workers of the International Union.

Support was given by many affiliated brewery local unions, including Local 6 in St. Louis, Local 388 in Tampa, Locals 3 and 46 of New York City, Local 843 of Newark, N.J., and Local 744 of Chicago. All provided experienced brewery organizers to work on the day-to-day task of signing newly-hired workers.

Sharing the direction of the campaign were Dale Mann, president of Local 413, and Frank Seban, executive secretary of the Teamster Brewery Division, aided by Charlie Klare, organizer of the Brewery Division. Also aiding were Milton Storch of Local 6, Neal Borra of Local 46, Ed Siegmann of Local 3, Frank McDermott of Local 388, and Local 413 organizers Lynn Mann, Vito Mango, Bob Olney.

International Vice President Ray Schoessling, Brewery Division secretary, and John Hoh, director, commented on the victory: "This kind of result is not the product of good luck; it is the result of long and careful planning plus the splendid cooperation



New Teamsters at the Budweiser brewery in Columbus, Ohio, demonstrate happily after voting unanimously for Teamster representation. Directly behind the sign are organizing campaign directors Frank Seban of the National Brewery Division and Dale Mann of Teamster Local 413.





Helping to achieve the smashing organizing victory at Budweiser's new plant in Columbus were (left to right): Milton Storch of Teamster Local 6; Frank Seban, executive secretary of the National Brewery Division; Lynn Mann of Local 413, and Frank McDermott of Teamster Local 388.

of all our affiliated locals."

Schoessling and Hoh expressed appreciation for the local union support and especially to Local 6 and its president, Bob Lewis, who aided in many key ways to bring the new plant into the Teamsters Union.

#### Teamster Plants

In addition to the new brewery in Columbus, Anheuser-Busch operates plants at St. Louis, Mo., Newark, N.J., Tampa, Fla., Los Angeles, Calif., and Houston, Tex. Production employees at each of these plants are represented by Teamster locals, with the exception of the bottling department in the St. Louis brewery. The company presently has a seventh brewery nearing completion in Jacksonville, Fla., and has purchased ground for construction of an eighth plant at Merrimac, N.H.

## ● Construction

Some 180 employees of Archie Davis Construction Co., in Jacksonville, Fla., recently voted by a 3-to-1 margin for representation by Teamster Local 512 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

Herbert A. Mullaly, secretary-treasurer of the local union, said the company installs underground cables for the Southern Bell Telephone Co.

## IBT Paces Single-Union Ballot Wins

As for many months running, affiliates of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters again paced the single-union election statistics in the latest report from the National Labor Relations Board.

Statistics on cases closed through April reveal that Teamster affiliates participated in 166 of the total of 601 single-union elections conducted by the NLRB—a figure of better than 27 per cent. Teamsters won 90 of the total of 314 single-election victories scored by all unions—or better than 28 per cent.

Altogether, there were 13,493 employees eligible to vote in the units won by all unions in the single-union balloting, and 2,206—or more than 16 per cent—chose Teamster representation.

## Warehousers Okay New Hudson Pact

Warehouse employees of J. L. Hudson's in Detroit, Mich., ended an 8-day strike with ratification of a new agreement which included the Teamster pension plan, main issue over which the members of Teamster Local 299 hit the bricks.

Conclusion of the warehouse con-

tract marked the end of negotiations with the company as drivers earlier had ratified a new agreement. The more than 800 warehouse employees approved the new pact by a vote of 604 to 199.

General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons, vice president of Local 299, congratulated the Hudson workers on their victory which achieved a new and major contract gain. He commented:

"Our members at J. L. Hudson's took a long-range look at the contract which they sought to renew and decided it would have no meaning without the pension plan. So, in 299 tradition, they drew their battle lines, set up their pickets, and fought for what they knew they must have."

## P. R. Local Gains Big Phone Win

One of the largest representation victories in recent years was scored by Teamster Local 901 of Puerto Rico when a vast majority of the more than 1,500 workers employed by Puerto Rico Telephone Co., voted in favor of affiliation.

Luis E. Pagan, secretary-treasurer of Local 901, said a total of 1,575 operators, cablemen, installers, and servicemen were eligible to vote in the election. The result was 1,022 votes for the Teamsters and 314 against—a margin of better than 3-to-1.

## Million-Mile Banquet



These members of Teamster Local 126 in Fond du Lac, Wis., and representatives of Spector Freight System, Inc., are shown together at a "million-mile" banquet where the drivers received safety awards. Left to right are: Bottom row—Dean Fortune, Spector director of safety; Robert Williams, Leonard Hass, Raymond Danhauer, William Wetzel, Sr., secretary-treasurer of Local 126; Harold Halfman, Hirman White, Earl Reitz, and Joseph Fucik; Top row—Tim Lane, supervisor; Fred Martzke, terminal manager; William Wetzel, Jr., operations manager; Harvey Klueger, Kenneth Jaeger, Donald Domer, Conway Schingen, W. Stanhaus, Spector president; Gordon Knapp, Leonard Close, Edmund Schry, Gordon Schultz, Thomas Letz, Richard Rabe, Lawrence Klintworth, Vernon Elsinger.



**Stanley Air Tools****Cleveland Local Wins Decision In Unfair Labor Practice Case**

Affirming the findings of the trial examiner, the National Labor Relations Board ruled recently that Stanley Air Tools of Williwick, Ohio, unlawfully refused to bargain with Teamster Local 507 of Cleveland and committed numerous acts of interference, restraint, and coercion of employees.

Following a successful organizing campaign at the plant in February, 1967, Local 507 sent a telegram to the employer stating that it represented a majority of the production, maintenance, and warehouse employees and requesting negotiations for a collective bargaining agreement.

Two days later, the employer responded to the union's demand, denying the union's majority status and suggesting the filing of a petition with the Board to determine the question of representation.

Subsequently, an election was held and the union, having lost, filed objections to the employer's conduct affecting the results of the election and unfair labor practice charges. There-

after, the representation and complaint cases were consolidated for hearing in one proceeding.

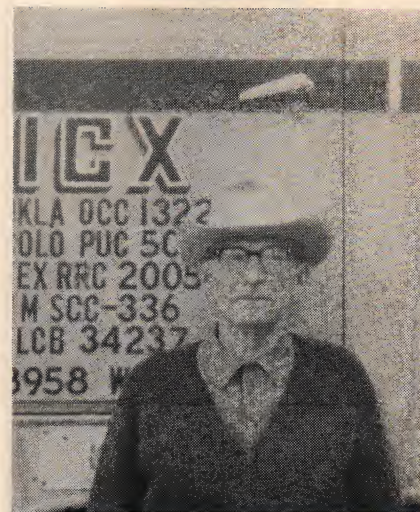
The examiner found that the union, at the time of the bargaining demand, had secured 9 valid authorization cards in a unit consisting of 12 employees—more than enough to constitute a majority.

He further found that the employer's claim of a good-faith doubt of the union's majority had no merit. The examiner held that the employer refused to recognize the union so as to gain time to undermine it and destroy its majority.

Testimony in the hearing showed that, immediately following the union's recognition demand, the employer unlawfully sought to have the workers revoke their authorizations and explained to them how to do so. In addition, the company invited the workers to bypass the union and deal directly with management concerning their complaints as they had done prior to the union's campaign.

**Donation**

At a recent presentation, Teamster General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons gave the University of Wisconsin a \$25,000 donation on behalf of the International Union. The money is to be used to support the University's Center for Teaching and Research in Disputes Settlement. Shown in picture taken at presentation are (left to right): Professor Nathan P. Feinsinger, center director; Fitzsimmons; and University President Fred Harvey Harrington.

**Retiree**

**C. A. Dodson**, a long-time member of Teamster Local 577 in Amarillo, Tex., and a veteran of 24 years' service in the craft, including the last 17 years with Illinois California Express, retired recently on a Teamster pension.

The employer also threatened employees, saying they would lose presently enjoyed benefits and privileges if the union prevailed.

Assessing the timing and the gravity of these unfair labor practices, the examiner concluded that the employer's refusal was motivated by an intent to subvert the union and avoid its statutory duty to bargain.

Stanley Air Tools was ordered by the Board to cease the unlawful conduct and bargain with the union upon request. Though merit was found in the union's objections to the election, a second election was not directed in light of the bargaining order.

Jackie Presser is secretary-treasurer of Teamster Local 507.

**Appreciation**

**Frank Fitzsimmons**  
Int. Bro. Teamsters

Dear Sir;

On the occasion of my retirement, may I take this opportunity to thank the International Brotherhood of Teamsters for its efforts on my behalf in putting through my retirement. Needless to say, I am gratified after so many long and hard years over-the-road.

Sincere best wishes for your continued success in serving my fellow Teamsters.

Fraternally,  
Joseph Brooks



**In Michigan**

## Anti-Union Boss Fires Employee But Board Orders Reinstatement

Wolverine Aluminum Corp., of Lincoln Park, Mich., violated the Act—said the National Labor Relations Board in a recent ruling—by discharging Frank Toth because of his affiliation with and activity for Teamster Local 614 of Pontiac.

The Board said the company made other miscues, including warning employees of the loss of economic benefits if a union came into the plant, and coercively interrogating and threatening employees.

Evidence was clear, said the Board in affirming the trial examiner's recommendations, that Toth was the employee who first contacted Teamster Local 614 in February, 1967, and that he was responsible for the union's advent at the Wolverine plant. Although assisted by other employees, Toth appeared to be the most prominent union activist.

Toth had performed a number of jobs on various shifts and was operating a tow motor for the employer, a manufacturer of aluminum building products, just before his discharge late in March, 1967, for allegedly reporting to work after he had been drinking.

A careful consideration of the evidence persuaded the examiner that Toth's alleged drinking was not the real reason for the discharge, but rather a pretext for discharge.

It was clear that the employer had been informed that Toth was a union leader and that a foreman repeated this to Toth. Toth did not deny the accusation but parried the remark by asking the foreman who had given him the information. Earlier, the foreman had warned Toth and others that union leaders would be discharged.

Concluding that evidence showed Toth to have been fired in violation of the Act, the Board ordered the company to cease the unlawful conduct and to reinstate Toth with back-pay and interest.

### Teamsters Win Decision in Arkansas

Aircraft Engineering Corp., and Western Inc.—doing business as Selb Mfg. Co., of Pocahontas and Walnut Ridge, Ark.—violated the Act by refusing to bargain with Teamster Local 878 of Little Rock, said the National Labor Relations Board in a recent decision.

Affirming the trial examiner, the Board said findings revealed that in a Board-conducted election in November, 1967, production and maintenance and related employees at the

company's 2 plants selected Local 878 as their bargaining representative.

After the union was duly certified by the Board, it requested recognition from the company, but the employer refused to talk. In this case, the General Counsel moved for a summary judgment.

The company defended its refusal to bargain on the ground that the union certification was invalid, and claimed that a hearing was needed to dispose of various unresolved issues. The examiner ruled, however, that these questions already had been decided by the Board. Furthermore, there was no new evidence and so the employer was found to have unlawfully refused to bargain.

The Board ordered Selb Mfg. Co., to cease the unlawful conduct and bargain with Local 878 upon request.

### • Baked Goods

Teamster Local 622 of Baltimore, Md., became the bargaining representative for some 24 sales drivers, truck drivers and mechanics employed by The Amrhein Bros. Co., a bakery in Baltimore, recently when the employer recognized the union, according to Thomas F. Magee.

### • Mechanics

Mechanics employed by Hennis Freight Lines, Inc., at Richmond, Va., voted unanimously for representation by Teamster Local 592 in a recent National Labor Relations Board election.

## Testimonial



Playing prominent roles at a recent testimonial dinner for Thomas L. Fagan, president of Teamster Local 249 in Pittsburgh, Pa., were (left to right): Col. Ze'ev Shoham of Israel; General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons; Patrick T. Fagan, father of the Teamster leader; Fagan, and Sen. William Proxmire of Wisconsin. About 1,000 friends gathered at the banquet where pledges totaling \$350,000 in Israel Bonds were obtained. Fagan received an award for outstanding service in support of Israel.

### New Head For Laundry Workers Union

Lawrence Palacios of San Francisco, Calif., recently was elected president of the International Laundry, Dry Cleaning and Dye House Workers union, filling a vacancy caused by the resignation of William S. Gross.

Palacios, 58, has served for many years as head of the union's Local 26 in San Francisco. The Laundry Workers have been affiliated with the Teamsters since the spring of 1962.



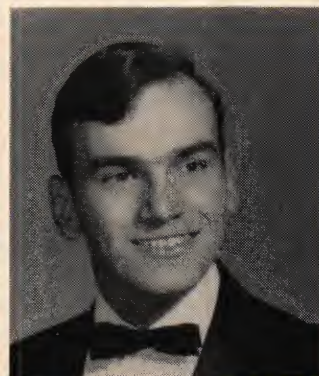
# James R. Hoffa Scholarships Awarded To Eight Children of Teamster Members



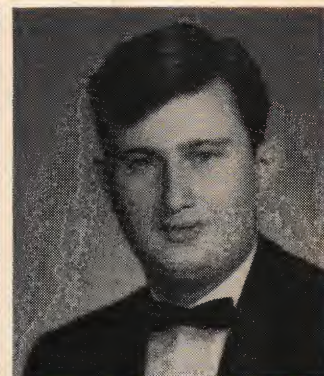
Sue Martinez



Francis Burke



Stephen Bogacki



Kenneth Cothren

EIGHT HIGH school seniors, sons and a daughter of Teamster members throughout the nation, have been named recipients of the James R. Hoffa Scholarships, each worth \$6,000.

The grants, as provided for under the James R. Hoffa Scholarship Fund, were established by unanimous approval of the delegates to the International Brotherhood of Teamsters 1966 convention as a living tribute to the dedicated leadership of General President James R. Hoffa.

Two winners each are selected each year from each of the four area conferences.

Selection this year was made from 4,501 applicants.

On the selection committee were:

Rev. Joseph F. Sweeney, S.J., Director of Admissions, Georgetown University;

Charles A. Lyons, Director of Admissions, Howard University;

Joseph Y. Ruth, Director of Admissions, George Washington University.

This years winners are:

Sue Anne Martinez, whose father is John J. Martinez, a member of Local 226 in San Francisco, a driver for Baywood Dairy;

Robert C. Grayson, whose father is Gordon R. Grayson, a member of Local 309 in Seattle. He is a warehouseman for the City of Seattle.

Kenneth D. Cothren, whose mother is a member of Local 388 in Tampa, Florida, and works for Honeywell.

Larry S. Yaeger, whose father is a supply clerk for Pan American Airways, and a member of Local 632 in Hialeah, Florida.

Francis J. Burke, Jr., whose father is a driver for the Boston Globe, and a member of Local 259.

Stephen F. Bogacki, whose father is a truck driver and a member of Local 707 in Woodside, New York.

Terrence L. Hanson, whose father is a construction driver and a member of Local 346 in Duluth, Minnesota.

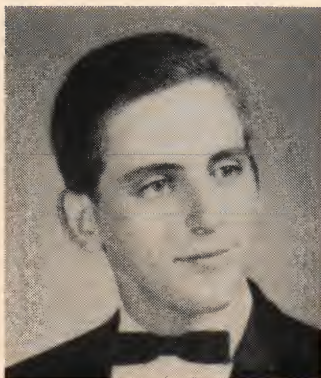
John W. Gorman, whose father services and repairs vending machines

and is a member of Local 482 in Rockford, Illinois.

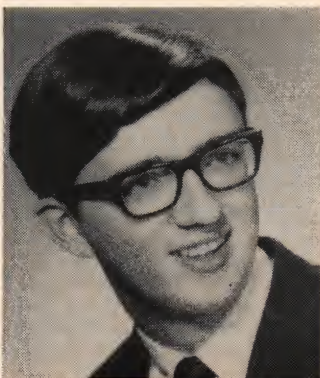
Sue Martinez will attend San Jose State College where she has been accepted with honors at entrance. She plans a career as a commercial artist. She graduated second in a class of 482 at Hillsdale High School in San Mateo, California. Throughout high school, Sue held office in class government and the student council. She has won many art awards.

Robert Grayson will attend Harvard College where he will major in modern languages or engineering. While in high school, Robert made the varsity basketball and baseball teams, held office on his class yearbook, student government and the Seattle Inter-High School Council. He graduated first in a class of 317.

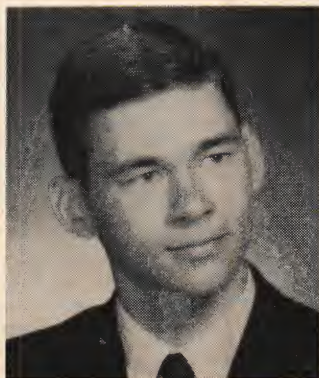
Kenneth Cothren plans to attend Florida State University, with a major in mathematics. He graduated 9th in a class of 746. He served as senior patrol leader in the Boy Scouts, was a member of his school's swimming team,



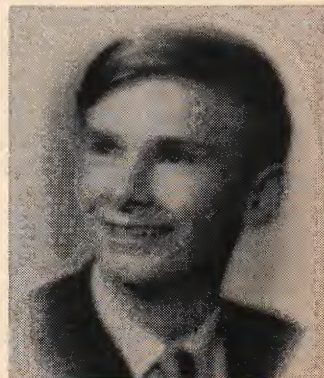
Larry Yaeger



John Gorman



Robert Grayson



Terrence Hanson



and both the Spanish and Science Honorary Societies.

Larry Yaeger will attend Purdue University with a major in engineering sciences. He graduated second in a class of 900. During high school, he was drum major for two years, and played first alto sax for one year. He was a member of the German and French Honor Societies, and won several science awards.

#### Research Career

Francis Burke will attend Cornell University, looking toward a career in research in chemistry or physics. He graduated fifth in a class of 302. He was editor of both his high school newspaper and his school's literary magazine. He was treasurer of the National Honor Society, lettered in tennis, and had the male lead in his senior class play.

Stephen Bogacki plans to attend Columbia University to major either in engineering or education. He graduated tenth in a class of 137 at Regis High School, an endowed scholarship school where admission requirements are highly competitive. He served as president of his class and of student government, plus lettering for three years in basketball.

Terrence Hanson plans to attend Reed College in Portland, Ore., and hopes to do research or pursue a career in government. He ranked first in his class of 424 graduating from Duluth Central high school. Fellow students voted him "most promising thespian" for his work in dramatics. He worked on the school paper as an assistant editor.

John Gorman plans to attend Harvard College. He is undecided about his college major but is considering mathematics, chemistry or political science. He graduated first in a class of 288 students at Boylan high school in Rockford, Ill. He was editor of the school paper and president of the student council, Young Christian Students, and the National Honor Society.

#### Pride

Teamster General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons, who plans to make the scholarship awards personally, said of the scholarship winners and the unsuccessful applicants:

"We are extremely proud of all who entered the competition for these scholarships this year. They represent the hope of the nation in the years to come, for by their scholastic excellence they will emerge as leaders in their fields of endeavor."

## A Special Award

# Western Conference Scholarships Granted to 15 Teamster Youngsters

Winners of 15 scholarships worth a total of \$18,800 to sons and daughters of Teamster members in western states have been announced by the Western Conference of Teamsters.

For the first time, a special \$2,000 award was made by the Conference to an exceptional student. It went to Steven R. Williams, son of Norman Williams of Teamster Local 196 in Los Angeles, Calif. The boy has been a cerebral palsy victim since early youth and achieved outstanding scholastic honors despite his handicap. He graduated 11th in a class of 698 this June.

International Vice President Einar O. Mohn, director of the Western Conference, called the boy's scholastic endeavors "inspiring and noteworthy."

Western Conference scholarships worth \$2,000 each went to:

—Jack C. Selle, son of Orville Selle, a member of Teamster Local 190 in Billings, Mont.

—David W. Sabo, son of Andrew Sabo, a member of Teamster Local 658 in Calgary, Alberta.

—Shirley Petras, daughter of Vincent Petras, a member of Teamster Local 231 in Bellingham, Wash.

—Diane DesBrisay, daughter of Leslie DesBrisay, a member of Teamster Local 81 in Portland, Ore.

Teamster Joint Council 42 scholarships, each worth \$1,000, were awarded to:

—Kathryn J. Higuchi, daughter of Francis Higuchi, a member of Team-

ster Local 630 in Los Angeles, Calif.

—Dale B. Goldfarb, son of Sanford Goldfarb, a member of Teamster Local 572 in Long Beach, Calif.

—Robert L. Harrell, son of Marvin Harrell, a member of Teamster Local 208 in Los Angeles, Calif.

—Lance M. Optican, son of James Fendel, a member of Teamster Local 626 of Los Angeles, Calif.

Teamster Joint Council 37 presented a \$1,000 scholarship to Sally Kay Wagner, daughter of Harold Wagner, a member of Teamster Local 324 in Salem, Ore.

The Teamster Western Cannery and Food Processing Unions granted a \$1,000 scholarship to Catherine Ann Schiedler, daughter of Charles Schiedler, a member of Teamster Local 670 in Salem, Ore.

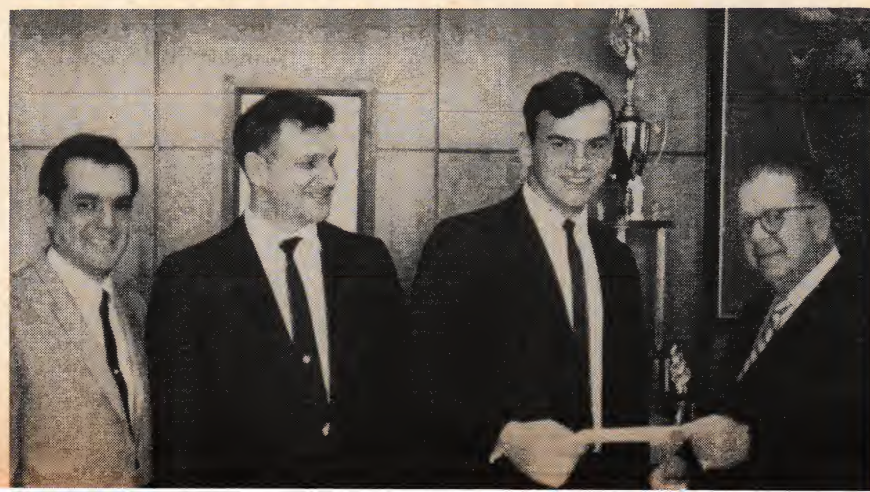
The Teamster Western Warehouse and Produce Division gave a \$1,000 scholarship to Gary B. Boyce, son of Marcelleus Boyce, a member of Teamster Local 117 in Seattle, Wash.

Teamster Local 588 of Oakland, Calif., granted a \$1,000 scholarship to John W. Zorich, son of John Zorich, a member of that union.

Teamster Local 452 in Denver, Colo., granted a \$400 scholarship to Janice McAllister, daughter of John McAllister, a member of that union.

Teamster Local 2 in Butte, Mont., gave a \$400 scholarship to Susan Ann Jackson, daughter of E. M. Jackson, a member of that union.

Teamster General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons is shown presenting a James R. Hoffa Scholarship Certificate to Stephen F. Bogacki. Watching the presentation (left to right) are Louis Alimena, president of Local 707, and Stephen's father, a member of 707 and a truck driver. Young Bogacki was one of the eight winners of the James R. Hoffa Scholarships, worth \$6,000. Young Bogacki plans to attend Columbia University.





## Scholarship Winners



Shown during presentation of awards to the winners of Josephine Provenzano Scholarships for 1968-69 are (left to right): Sam Provenzano, president of Teamster Local 560 in Union City, N.J.; Richard Drew, son of Edward Drew, a member of Local 560; Joanne Volpe, daughter of Joseph Volpe, a member of Teamster Local 892; Father Stephen Findlay, and Mrs. Marie Provenzano. The scholarships are each worth \$500 annually over a 4-year period.

## Union Beauties

### Teamster Daughters Win Titles In Kentucky Baton Competition

Daughters of 2 members of Teamster Local 215 in Evansville, Ind., recently won baton twirling titles in Kentucky state competition and will



Charlotte Rachel Hanson, also a Teamster daughter, won the title of Junior Miss Kentucky of Baton.



Regan Congdon, Teamster daughter, being crowned Miss Kentucky of Baton, after winning her title recently.

compete in the national championship at Milwaukee, Wis., in August.

Crowned Miss Kentucky of Baton was Regan Congdon, 16-year-old daughter of Harvey K. Congdon of Hopkinsville, Ky. Congdon is a road steward and is employed by Thomas Industries of Hopkinsville.

Winning the Junior Miss Kentucky

of Baton title was 13-year-old Charlotte Rachel Hanson, daughter of Joel Hanson, Sr., also of Hopkinsville and also employed by Thomas Industries.

Both girls are accomplished students in school and each performs as a student teacher at a school for dance and twirl.

## Mobile Home Workers Vote For Teamsters

A heavy majority of production workers employed by Giles Industries, Inc., a manufacturer of mobile homes in Middlesboro, Ky., recently voted for representation by Teamster Local 783 of Louisville, Ky., in a National Labor Relations Board election.

128 to 6

Howard L. Haynes, secretary-treasurer of Local 783, said 225 workers were eligible to ballot in the election. The workers chose the Teamsters over District 50 by a 128 to 6 tally. There were 80 "non-union" votes as a result of the employer's strenuous anti-union campaign.

## Water Vote

A majority of the employees of Southern States Towing Division of Triangle, engaged in water transportation of oil products, recently voted for representation by Teamster Local 54 of St. Louis, Mo., in a National Labor Relations Board election, according to John R. Harruff, secretary-treasurer of Local 54.

## Security

Frank Fitzsimmons  
Gen. Vice President  
Int. Bro. Teamsters

Dear Sir:

I would like to express my feeling of pride and security resulting from my check from the pension fund. It is a good feeling to do things without financial worries. Hope all members can some day do likewise. My thanks to all fellow members who make this possible, and who are responsible for these benefits. Thanks to you, Eugene Napierski, of Local 669.

Fraternally,  
Stephen J. Peck



# How The President Is Elected



*"I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."*

## **A SPECIAL REPORT by Frank E. Fitzsimmons**



NOVEMBER 5, 1968, American citizens will go to the polls to select the country's leadership for the next four years. Never in the nation's history have the problems been so great, never has Democracy been so put to the test.

Depending upon the decision American citizens make that day will be the solution to crucial problems—problems which threaten to divide the nation, problems

which threaten our basic freedoms, and yes, problems which threaten free collective bargaining as we know it today.

Because of the great importance of the November Presidential Election, this special section on "How a President Is Elected" has been prepared. It is an attempt to make Teamsters and their families more familiar with the process by which we choose candidates and elect our President.

A very important word in DRIVE (the initials which designate the Teamster political and legislative arm) is Education. It is in the spirit of education that this section is presented. And it is hoped that "How a President Is Elected" will help us all to better understand this basic aspect of our Democratic way of life.

*Frank E. Fitzsimmons*

**(DEMOCRAT, REPUBLICAN, INDEPENDENT  
VOTER EDUCATION)**



# Method of Electing a President

The national conventions of both major parties will be held during this presidential-election year. The Republicans will meet in Miami Beach on August 5th, and the Democrats will meet in Chicago on August 26th. Earlier, each party will select delegates by primaries, conventions, committees, etc.

The National Democratic and Republican Conventions have two major responsibilities: (1) to nominate a ticket consisting of candidates for President and Vice President; and (2) to approve a presidential platform, which is, in fact, a package of policy and promissory resolutions stating the party's position on all major and important issues.

A simple majority vote is sufficient in both the Democratic and Republican National Conventions to nominate the President and Vice President.

For one hundred years, up to 1936, the Democrats nominated by a two-thirds majority, a device which gave the southern states a practical veto power on the ticket. In 1936, the forces favorable to Franklin D. Roosevelt obtained abrogation of the two-thirds rule, thereby reducing the power of conservative southern Democrats. Had the two-thirds rule been in effect in 1940, Henry A. Wallace would not have been nominated for Vice President and President Roosevelt might not have secured a third-term nomination. Lifting of the two-thirds rule changed the power structure of the Democratic Party and opened the path for a Republican invasion of the south.

## The Primaries

Legally, primaries mean little in the final selection of presidential candidates. But some primaries, especially those where the voters indicate their preference for a presidential candidate, have great psychological importance.

The American people today are not permitted to select the delegates who pick the presidential nominees at the national conventions. In the days of President Wilson, the use of primaries to name delegates pledged to a particular candidate was widely debated, and some states adopted a system of presidential preference primaries. A few of these primaries remain, for example, in New Hampshire and Wisconsin. But in most states, the presidential primary was abandoned under pressure from party "bosses" who felt that they and their organizations should be able not only to choose the delegates to the national conventions but also to tell them what persons to nominate.

State primaries generally have bewildering variations. In some states, candidates "file" by petition; in others, by simple declaration and payment of a fee. In a **closed primary**, voting is restricted to members of a single party; in an **open primary**, members of any party may participate. A **nonpartisan primary** is one in which no party designation or symbols occur on the ballots. A **preferential primary** sometimes gives the voters first and second choices.

At first, primaries were regarded as only local and state party affairs and not subject to regulation or control by the federal government, even when presidential or congressional nominees were involved. In time, however, primaries came to be handled very much like regular elections, and they became a recognized part of the election machinery. They are subject, for instance, to the Fifteenth Amendment prohibiting racial discrimination in voting and to certain federal statutes relating to the use of funds in primaries where candidates are nominated for federal office.

## Selection of Delegates

Political parties in each of the 50 states have their own methods of picking delegates to the national conventions. Sometimes these are determined by law and sometimes by tradition. In most states, delegates are chosen at state and local party conventions or by the state executive committees of each party. But in a small though significant number of states, the registered voters of each party choose the delegates at primary elections.

Both political parties usually apportion convention delegates on the basis of each state's representation in Congress, i.e., the number of Congressmen and Senators from that state, with bonus delegate votes for performance in past elections. The outcome of recent elections contributes to changes in apportionment at each convention.

Each delegate at the Republican Convention is allowed one vote. But the states also send as many alternates to the convention as they send delegates. This year, there will be 1,333 Republican delegates and an equal number of alternates.

There are usually more delegates to the Democratic Convention than votes. Consequently, in some cases each delegate is allowed only one-half vote. The Democrats also send alternates, so the great number of people assembled at one time in the convention halls—all wanting to be heard on the floor—are a challenge to the convention chairman. Puerto Rico, the District of Columbia, and the Virgin Islands send delegates to both conventions, while the Canal Zone and Guam send delegates to the Democratic Conventions only; but only the citizens of the District of Columbia are entitled to vote in the presidential election.

Delegates are usually committed to one candidate by the direction of state leaders or by the delegation's own votes in caucus or sometimes by primaries. Out of this situation, comes the "favorite son" maneuver. A state boss, uncertain about whom to support, will commit his state's delegation temporarily to a favorite son of the state, such as its Governor. Once committed to a favorite son, a state delegation can find safe shelter in that situation through one or more nominating roll calls, or until the time is politically ripe to desert its favorite son and cast its ballot for a likely winner.



### Number of Delegates

For their 1964 national convention, Democrats allowed each state three votes for each of the electors from that state in the Electoral College. And these additional votes were allowed: (1) each state had one bonus vote in the convention for each 100,000 popular votes or major fraction thereof cast in that state in 1960 for the nominees of the convention, with a minimum of one bonus vote for each state; (2) each state that cast its electoral votes for the nominees of the 1960 convention was allowed a victory bonus of ten convention votes; and (3) each member of the National Committee had one convention vote (i.e., two for each state), which vote was personal and could not be cast by an alternate. Finally, the District of Columbia had sixteen convention votes; Puerto Rico, eight; the Canal Zone and the Virgin Islands, five each; and Guam, three. These votes included those of the National Committee members. Each state and territory was authorized to select either one delegate (and one alternate) for each convention vote, or two delegates with one-half vote each, up to the number of delegates authorized to attend the 1960 Democratic National Convention. The convention of 1964, therefore, had 2,316 votes (1,158½ being needed to nominate), compared with 1,521 in the 1960 convention (761 being needed to nominate).

For their 1964 National Convention, Republicans allowed the following delegates: (1) four delegates at-large from each state; (2) two at-large for each Representative at-large in Congress from each state; (3) six at-large from each state that voted for the Republican candidate for President in the last presidential election or elected at that election or later a Republican U.S. Senator or Governor; (4) one delegate for each congressional district casting 2,000 or more votes for the Republican candidate for President in the last presidential election or for the Republican nominee for the House of Representatives in the last congressional election; and (5) one delegate for each Congressional District casting 10,000 or more votes for the Republican candidate for President in the last presidential election or for the Republican nominee for the House of Representatives in the last congressional election. At the 1964 convention, the District of Columbia had nine delegates at-large; Puerto Rico, five; and the Virgin Islands, three.

Both parties provide for the selection of alternates. Republicans allow one alternate for each delegate. Democrats allow one alternate for each full convention vote.

### The Convention

A convention is called to order by the chairman of the party's national committee. It then elects a temporary chairman, who is succeeded by a permanent chairman. All of these maneuvers invite and require much oratory. The convention is finally organized with the election of the permanent chairman and the approval of the committee slates. However, some of these committees may have been in session informally days or weeks before the convention met.

The most important committee is the Committee on Resolutions, which drafts the party platform. Minority groups, special interests, pressure groups of all kinds appear before it, each with its own axe to grind. The only other committee of importance at convention time is the

Credentials Committee. This committee passes on the credentials of the delegations from each state. States frequently come up with two delegations—each representing a party faction back home. It is the job of the Credentials Committee to determine which is the legitimate delegation.

By the third or fourth day, presidential nominations begin. A state may place a candidate in nomination, pass, or yield to another state. Nominations for President are called for in an alphabetical roll call of the states so that Alabama always gets first chance. When Alabama is called, the delegation may nominate, pass, or defer in favor of any other state, which then would have an opportunity to place a person in nomination. Since Alabama holds the lead spot, there is always a scramble in both conventions to persuade Alabama to defer to this or that state with a contender in the wings.

When the roll call of the states has been completed, there may be three or four legitimate candidates for the nomination and up to a score of favorite sons, all of whom are engaged in a holding operation. After the nominating speeches, the states vote in alphabetical order to choose the nominee. The Democratic National Convention of 1924 required 103 ballots to name its presidential nom-

### WHY VOTE?

The people of the United States have battled, bled, and died for the right to choose their own government. Many have given their lives to secure and defend your ability to vote as you see fit. They have granted you the right to voice your opinions—without fear of reprisal—at the election polls. It is your responsibility to preserve this right by exercising it. No one will ever tell you that you must vote. This is why your ballot is so important. Use it in this coming election.

**REQUIREMENTS**—Every American citizen who is at least 21 years or over has a constitutional right to vote. A few states (four) have lowered the minimum age for voting to 18, 19, or 20. The usual exceptions are certain classes of convicted criminals and persons who are insane or feeble-minded. But there are certain things you must do before you can cast your ballot.

**REGISTRATION**—In most areas, prior to election time, you must have registered with election officials in your community. This usually involves giving your name, age, address, and length of residence in your state, county, and voting precinct.

**RESIDENCE**—In order to vote, you must be a legal resident of one of the 50 states or the District of Columbia. The minimum residence requirement usually varies from three months to two years, depending on the state in which you live.

**YOUR DECISION**—To vote, you must keep informed. Study the issues; know the candidates and their positions or platforms. Then make up your own mind.

**YOUR DUTY**—Voting is one of your most precious rights. It is your duty to preserve it by going to the polls this election day.

For further information on voting procedures, contact the ward chairman of either party in your area, the local Board of Elections, or the League of Women Voters.



inee, John W. Davis of West Virginia. More often, the nomination is made in half a dozen ballots or less.

Voting, again alphabetically by state, but by per capita within the delegation of each state, begins after all nominations have been made and seconded. A simple majority is required in each party, although this may require many ballots.

Finally, the vice-presidential candidate is selected. Although there is no law saying that the candidates *must* come from different states, it is practically necessary for this to be the case. Otherwise, according to the Constitution (12th Amendment), electors from that state could vote for only one of the candidates. This could result in a presidential candidate receiving a majority of the electoral votes, while his running mate failed to do so.

The national political conventions are unofficial and without legal standing. The earliest method of nominating presidential candidates was by congressional caucus, but the system became increasingly unpopular, and after 1824, the congressional caucus never met again. It was succeeded in the next decade by the national convention system.

### The Electoral College

The President and Vice President of the United States are the only elected federal officials chosen not by the direct vote of the people but through the Electoral College. This unique institution has survived since the founding of the nation despite numerous proposals to alter or abolish it.

On presidential election day, the Tuesday after the first Monday in November of every fourth year, each state elects as many electors as it has Senators and Representatives in Congress. These electors must not be federal office holders. In the November election, the voters cast their votes for electors, not for President. In some states, the ballots include only the names of the presidential and vice presidential candidates; in others, they also include the names of the electors. In a very few states, only the names of the electors are printed on the ballots.

If a voter marks his ballot for his party's candidate, it means that he is choosing his party's set of electors. The party which receives the most votes for its electors receives the entire electoral vote for that state. Thus, if a state is entitled to 24 electoral votes, and the Democratic slate of electors receives more votes than the Republican slate, the Democrats will be entitled to the entire 24 electoral votes for its candidates for President and Vice President.

This year, as in the 1964 election, the total electors will be 538, based on 100 Senators and 435 Representatives plus 3 electoral votes for the District of Columbia as provided by the 23rd Amendment to the Constitution. A majority of 270 electoral votes is needed to elect the President and Vice President.

On the Monday after the second Wednesday in December, the electors cast their votes in their respective state capitals or in places designated by their state legislature.

Constitutionally, the electors may vote for someone other than the party candidate, but by custom they usually vote for their party's nominee, thereby giving all the state's electoral votes to him.

The record of the votes of each state's electors is certified, sealed, and mailed to the president of the U.S. Senate. On January 6th, the Senate and the House of Representatives sit as one body to count the electoral votes of all the states and the District of Columbia.

If no candidate for the presidency receives a majority of these electoral votes, the House of Representatives chooses a President from among the three highest candidates. In this case, a majority of the Representatives from each state is required to determine how the one vote for that state is cast, and a majority of states (now 26) is needed to elect the President. If no candidate for Vice President has a majority, the Senate chooses from the top two, with the Senators voting as individuals. A majority of Senators (now 51) is needed to elect the Vice President.

## THE TWO-PARTY SYSTEM

In our Constitution, the Founding Fathers made no provision for the party system, which nominates candidates for President. In fact, George Washington, in his farewell address to the nation, warned against the dangers of political parties.

The Democratic-Republican Party sprang up to oppose the original Federalists and elected Thomas Jefferson President in 1800. The Federalists declined in power around 1816 and were followed briefly by the National-Republicans, who in turn gave way to the Whigs. Early minor groups included the Anti-Masons, the Free Soilers, and the American Party.

The first Democratic President was Andrew Jackson, elected in 1836; but the party traces its roots back to Jefferson's Democratic-Republicans. The modern Republican Party grew out of a coalition of Whigs and minor parties, which elected Abraham Lincoln in 1860.

There are still a number of smaller parties that dispute the idea that the United States is a two-party nation. In 1964, in addition to the Democratic and Republican Parties, there were votes for Socialist Labor, Socialist Workers, Prohibition, National States Rights, Constitution and Universal Parties.

The first national nominating convention was held in 1831 by the short-lived Anti-Mason Party. Later in the same year, the National-Republicans adopted the new method and nominated Henry Clay to run against Jackson for the presidency.

The Democratic Party held its first national convention in Baltimore on May 21, 1832, to renominate Jackson. The present Republican Party first convened in Philadelphia on June 17, 1856, when it established a national committee and nominated Col. John C. Fremont for President.



# Presidential Election Score Card

## Democratic Party

Year	Convention City	Candidates	Pop. Vote	Elect. Vote
†1832	Baltimore	*Andrew Jackson Martin Van Buren	688,242	219
1836	Baltimore	*Martin Van Buren Richard Johnson	764,198	170
1840	Baltimore	Martin Van Buren Richard Johnson	1,130,033	60
1844	Baltimore	*James K. Polk George Dallas	1,339,368	170
1848	Baltimore	Lewis Cass William O. Butler	1,222,674	127
1852	Baltimore	*Franklin Pierce William King	1,609,038	254
1856	Cincinnati	*James Buchanan John Breckinridge	1,839,237	174
1860	Charleston, S. C.	Stephen A. Douglas Herschel V. Johnson	1,379,434	12
1864	Chicago	George B. McClellan George H. Pendleton	1,805,063	21
1868	New York City	Horatio Seymour Francis P. Blair	2,703,933	80
1872	Cincinnati	Horace Greeley†† B. Gratz Brown	2,833,711	0
1876	St. Louis	Samuel J. Tilden Thomas A. Hendricks	4,287,670	184
1880	Cincinnati	Winfield S. Hancock William H. Engllish	4,444,976	155
1884	Chicago	*Grover Cleveland Thomas A. Hendricks	4,875,971	219
1888	St. Louis	Grover Cleveland Allen G. Thurman	5,540,365	168
1892	Chicago	*Grover Cleveland Adlai E. Stevenson	5,556,982	277
1896	Chicago	William Jennings Bryan Arthur Sewall	6,516,722	176
1900	Kansas City	William Jennings Bryan Adlai E. Stevenson	6,358,160	155
1904	Chicago	Alton B. Parker Henry G. Davis	5,084,533	140
1908	Denver	William Jennings Bryan John W. Kern	6,410,665	162
1912	Baltimore	*Woodrow Wilson Thomas R. Marshall	6,301,254	435
1916	St. Louis	*Woodrow Wilson Thomas R. Marshall	9,131,511	277
1920	San Francisco	James M. Cox Franklin D. Roosevelt	9,147,353	127
1924	New York City	John W. Davis Charles W. Bryan	8,386,624	136
1928	Houston	Alfred E. Smith Joseph Robinson	15,016,443	87
1932	Chicago	*Franklin D. Roosevelt John N. Garner	22,821,857	472
1936	Philadelphia	*Franklin D. Roosevelt John N. Garner	27,751,841	523
1940	Chicago	*Franklin D. Roosevelt Henry A. Wallace	27,243,466	449
1944	Chicago	*Franklin D. Roosevelt Harry S. Truman	25,612,474	432
1948	Philadelphia	*Harry S. Truman Alben W. Barkley	24,104,030	303
1952	Chicago	Adlai E. Stevenson John Sparkman	27,314,992	89
1956	Chicago	Adlai E. Stevenson Estes Kefauver	26,035,504	73
1960	Los Angeles	*John F. Kennedy Lyndon B. Johnson	34,221,349	303
1964	Atlantic City	*Lyndon B. Johnson Hubert H. Humphrey	43,126,506	486

## Republican Party

Year	Convention City	Candidates	Pop. Vote	Elect. Vote
†1832	Baltimore (Natl. Republicans)	Henry Clay John Sergeant	473,462	49
1836	State Conventions (The Whig Party)	William Henry Harrison (no VP nominee)	549,508	73
1840	Baltimore (The Whig Party)	*William Henry Harrison John Tyler	1,275,612	234
1844	Baltimore (The Whig Party)	Henry Clay Theodore Frelinghuysen	1,300,687	105
1848	Philadelphia (The Whig Party)	*Zachary Taylor Millard Fillmore	1,362,101	163
1852	Baltimore (The Whig Party)	Winfield Scott William Graham	1,386,629	42
1856	Philadelphia	John C. Fremont William Dayton	1,341,028	114
1860	Chicago	*Abraham Lincoln Hannibal Hamlin	1,867,198	180
1864	Baltimore	*Abraham Lincoln Andrew Johnson	2,219,362	212
1868	Chicago	*Ulysses S. Grant Schuyler Colfax	3,013,313	214
1872	Philadelphia	*Ulysses S. Grant Henry Wilson	3,597,375	286
1876	Cincinnati	*Rutherford B. Hayes William A. Wheeler	4,035,924	185
1880	Chicago	*James A. Garfield Chester A. Arthur	4,454,433	214
1884	Chicago	James G. Blaine John Logan	4,852,234	182
1888	Chicago	*Benjamin Harrison Levi P. Morton	5,445,269	233
1892	Minneapolis	Benjamin Harrison Whitelaw Reid	5,191,466	145
1896	St. Louis	*William McKinley Garret A. Hobart	7,113,734	271
1900	Philadelphia	*William McKinley Theodore Roosevelt	7,219,828	292
1904	Chicago	*Theodore Roosevelt Charles W. Fairbanks	7,628,831	336
1908	Chicago	*William Howard Taft James S. Sherman	7,679,114	321
1912	Chicago	William Howard Taft James S. Sherman	3,485,831	8
1916	Chicago	Charles Evans Hughes Charles Warren Fairbanks	8,548,935	254
1920	Chicago	*Warren G. Harding Calvin Coolidge	16,153,785	404
1924	Cleveland	*Calvin Coolidge Charles G. Dawes	15,725,016	382
1928	Kansas City	*Herbert Hoover Charles Curtis	21,430,743	444
1932	Chicago	Herbert Hoover Charles Curtis	15,761,841	59
1936	Cleveland	Alfred M. Landon Frank Knox	16,679,491	8
1940	Philadelphia	Wendell Willkie Charles L. McNary	22,334,413	82
1944	Chicago	Thomas E. Dewey John Bricker	22,017,570	99
1948	Philadelphia	Thomas E. Dewey Earl Warren	21,971,004	189
1952	Chicago	*Dwight D. Eisenhower Richard M. Nixon	33,937,252	442
1956	San Francisco	*Dwight D. Eisenhower Richard M. Nixon	35,589,477	457
1960	Chicago	Richard M. Nixon Henry Cabot Lodge	34,108,647	219
1964	San Francisco	Barry M. Goldwater William E. Miller	27,176,799	52

## Major Third Parties

Year	Party and City	Candidates	Pop. Vote	Elect. Vote
1912	Progressive Party Chicago	Theodore Roosevelt Hiram Johnson	4,127,788	88
1924	Progressive Party Cleveland	Robert La Follette Burton K. Wheeler	4,822,856	13

Year	Party and City	Candidates	Pop. Vote	Elect. Vote
1948	States Rights Party Birmingham	J. Strom Thurmond Flelding Wright	1,169,021	39
1948	Progressive Party Philadelphia	Henry A. Wallace Glen Taylor	1,157,172	0

\*Winner. †No President was chosen by a nominating Convention before 1832.

††Ran on combined Liberal Republican and Democratic ticket. Greeley died before Electoral College convened, so his votes were scattered among a number of candidates.



## NOMINATION AND ELECTION OF THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT

### A. Methods

The various political parties nominate their candidates for office of President and Vice President at national conventions usually held in June, July, or August prior to the general November election in presidential election years. The national conventions are not regulated by State or Federal law. National conventions have no legal standing but are simply representative of the political sentiments of the particular political party holding the convention.

However, the person nominated at the respective conventions for the offices of President and Vice President are usually under State law entitled to have their names placed on the general election ballot. This is a mere formality since the President and Vice President are actually under the United States Constitution elected by electors. These electors are State officers, being nominated and elected according to State law and paid some form of compensation, usually only necessary traveling expenses, by the individual States.

The practice of states differs as to printing of names of presidential electors on the general election ballot. Some states print only the names of the electors on the ballot, others print the names of both the electors and the presidential and vice presidential candidates on the ballot, and still others print only the names of the presidential and vice presidential candidates on the ballot. This latter method shortens the ballot. In most states where the names of the presidential and vice presidential candidates are printed on the ballot, the names are taken from the certificates of nomination required to be filed in nominating the electors. A voter in marking his ballot is actually voting for the electors and not for the presidential and vice presidential candidates.

The result in the electoral college vote is the same, provided electors cast their ballots for their party's choice. In Oregon, for example, a specific pledge is required of electors that they will vote for the nominees on their party's ticket, and in California electors must pledge themselves to vote for a member of the party that nominated them. Regardless of any pledge exacted by a state government, or punishment which a state might inflict for failure to observe such a pledge, the vote of a duly accredited elector cast by him as a member of the electoral college must be counted as valid under the Federal constitution.

Despite their privilege of being able to vote for any person for President and any person for Vice President so long as at least one of said persons shall not be an inhabitant of the same state as themselves, duly elected electors by tradition and state law vote as a unit for their party candidates for President and Vice President. On a few rare occasions electors have deviated from such a tradition and, of course, if they are elected as unpledged, they may vote as they wish.

On July 20, 1966, the State of Delaware submitted a motion for leave to file a bill of complaint, under the United States Supreme Court's original or trial jurisdiction over cases involving states. The action sought the nullification of all 50 state electoral college laws, including Delaware's. Named as defendants were all the other states and the District of Columbia.

Delaware attempted to set forth that the Supreme Court should apply principles of "one-man, one-vote" to eliminate alleged excessive power of citizens in populous states as respects election of presidential electors. Delaware sought to file a complaint averring that under the "winner take all" concept respecting the disposition of electoral votes within each state, citizens who vote for losing candidates are deprived of their proper participation in national elections because their votes are wasted in the electoral college.

It alleged that its complaint could "open the door" to national election reform, perhaps by constitutional amendment.

On October 17, 1966, the Supreme Court denied the motion for leave to file a bill of complaint (*Delaware v. New York et al*, 385 U.S. 895). Before rejecting the motion, the Court did allow separate motions by 12 states to realign themselves with Delaware as plaintiffs—Kentucky, Pennsylvania, South Dakota, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming, Florida, Iowa, Arkansas, Kansas, and West Virginia.

On November 21, 1966, the Court, without comment, denied a petition by Delaware for a rehearing (385 U.S. 964).

On January 27, 1967, the United States District Court for the Southern District of Mississippi sustained a motion to dismiss a suit which alleged that the so-called "unit" system of voting by electors was a denial and abridgement of the due process and equal protection clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments and sought a mandatory injunction requiring future presidential electors to cast their votes according to the percentage of popular votes won by their candidates in the state (*Penton v. Humphrey*, 264 F. Supp. 250). The Court sustained its opinion dismissing the suit on the de-

cision by the United States Supreme Court in *Delaware v. New York et al*, *ibid*.

In accordance with a law enacted by Congress in 1934, the electors chosen by the voters meet at their State capitals on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December (which in 1968 falls on December 16) and cast their ballots. The results of their balloting, accompanied by the necessary certificates signed by their State governors, are sent by registered mail to the President of the Senate. The ballots are opened before a joint meeting of the Senate and House, held by law on the following January 6, with the Vice President (President of the Senate) presiding. Two tellers are appointed from each House; the presiding officer opens the returns and hands them to the tellers who record the votes. The candidates for President and Vice President receiving the largest number of votes, providing that number is at least a majority (now 270 out of the total of 538), are declared elected, and are given the oath of office 2 weeks later (3 U.S. secs. 1-15).

In the event that no candidate for President has received a majority of the electoral votes, the choice of a Chief Executive becomes the responsibility of the House of Representatives and the choice of a Vice President devolves upon the Senate. In balloting for President, the House votes by State delegations, each delegation having one vote. A majority of each State's respective delegation determines that State's vote. The votes of States whose delegations are evenly divided are not counted.

In the election of a Vice President by the Senate each Senator has one vote. In the case of an evenly divided House failing to elect a President, the Vice President elected by the Senate takes the office until such time as the House can break its deadlock and pick a President to serve for the remainder of the term.

### B. Political Party Rules for Determining Apportionment at National Conventions

The national committees of the Democratic and Republican Parties usually announce the apportionment of delegates to the national convention. This apportionment or distribution of delegates among the States is made pursuant to party rules, the actual determination being a duty of the national committee of their respective parties. It is based not only on number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which a State is entitled but also, to some extent, on the success of the party in the particular State or a congressional district at the preceding election. The methods of apportionment used by the two major parties differ somewhat, but since both parties make use of the congressional apportionment in determining the apportionment of district delegates, the congressional apportionment pursuant to the 1960 census is presented in the table below.

[The U.S. Constitution, art. II, sec. 1, provides that each State is entitled to one elector for each of its Senators and Representatives in Congress]

State	Number of representatives, 1968	Electoral votes	State	Number of representatives, 1968	Electoral votes
Alabama -----	8	10	Montana -----	2	4
Alaska -----	1	3	Nebraska -----	3	5
Arizona -----	3	5	Nevada -----	1	3
Arkansas -----	4	6	New Hampshire -----	2	4
California -----	38	40	New Jersey -----	15	17
Colorado -----	4	6	New Mexico -----	2	4
Connecticut -----	6	8	New York -----	41	43
Delaware -----	1	3	North Carolina -----	11	13
District of Columbia <sup>1</sup> -----	-----	3	North Dakota -----	2	4
Florida -----	12	14	Ohio -----	24	26
Georgia -----	10	12	Oklahoma -----	6	8
Hawaii -----	2	4	Oregon -----	4	6
Idaho -----	2	4	Pennsylvania -----	27	29
Illinois -----	24	26	Rhode Island -----	2	4
Indiana -----	11	13	South Carolina -----	6	8
Iowa -----	7	9	South Dakota -----	2	4
Kansas -----	5	7	Tennessee -----	9	11
Kentucky -----	7	9	Texas -----	23	25
Louisiana -----	8	10	Utah -----	2	4
Maine -----	2	4	Vermont -----	1	3
Maryland -----	8	10	Virginia -----	10	12
Massachusetts -----	12	14	Washington -----	7	9
Michigan -----	19	21	West Virginia -----	5	7
Minnesota -----	8	10	Wisconsin -----	10	12
Mississippi -----	5	7	Wyoming -----	1	3
Missouri -----	10	12	Total -----	435	* 538

<sup>1</sup> Pursuant to 1960 census.

<sup>2</sup> The 23d amendment provides that the District \* \* \* "Shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct a number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State \* \* \*"

\* Needed to elect: 270.



# FEDERAL CONSTITUTIONAL PROVISIONS AND LAWS GOVERNING THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

## United States Constitution

### ARTICLE II—THE PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. The executive Power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his Office during the Term of four years, and, together with the Vice-President, chosen for the same Term, be elected, as follows:

Each State shall appoint, in such Manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a Number of Electors, equal to the whole Number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress: but no Senator or Representative, or Person holding an Office of Trust or Profit under the United States, shall be appointed an Elector.

The Congress may determine the Time of choosing the Electors, and the Day on which they shall give their Votes; which Day shall be the same throughout the United States.

No Person except a natural born Citizen, or a Citizen of the United States, at the time of the Adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the Office of President; neither shall any Person be eligible to that Office who shall not have attained to the Age of thirty five Years, and been fourteen Years a Resident within the United States.

### AMENDMENT XII<sup>1</sup>—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS

The Electors shall meet in their respective states, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President, one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same state with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President, and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate;—The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates and the votes shall then be counted;—The person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed; and if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest numbers not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by states, the representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the states, and a majority of all the states shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March<sup>2</sup> next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.<sup>3</sup>—The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of Electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the purpose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

### AMENDMENT XX—COMMENCEMENT OF THE TERMS OF THE PRESIDENT, VICE PRESIDENT, AND MEMBERS OF CONGRESS

SECTION 1. The terms of the President and Vice President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3d day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.<sup>4</sup>

SECTION 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3d day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

SECTION 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice President elect shall become President.<sup>5</sup> If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice President shall have qualified.

SECTION 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

SECTION 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article.

SECTION 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.<sup>6</sup>

### AMENDMENT XXII—LIMITATION ON PRESIDENTIAL TERMS

SECTION 1. No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such terms.<sup>7</sup>

### AMENDMENT XXIII—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS FOR DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

SECTION 1. The District constituting the seat of Government of the United States shall appoint in such manner as the Congress may direct:

A number of electors of President and Vice President equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives in Congress to which the District would be entitled if it were a State, but in no event more than the least populous State; they shall be in addition to those appointed by the States, but they shall be considered, for the purposes of the election of President and Vice President, to be electors appointed by a State; and they shall meet in the District and perform such duties as provided by the twelfth article of amendment.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have the power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.<sup>8</sup>

### AMENDMENT XXIV—BAN ON POLL TAX

SECTION 1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote in any primary or other election for President or Vice President, for electors for President or Vice President, or for Senator or Representative in Congress, shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or any State by reason of failure to pay any poll tax or other tax.

SECTION 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.<sup>9</sup>

<sup>5</sup> See "Death of a Presidential Candidate or President-Elect" (JK 516 K) by Vincent A. Doyle, American Law Division, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.

<sup>6</sup> Under date of February 6, 1933, the Secretary of State issued a proclamation that the twentieth amendment had been ratified by the legislatures of more than three-fourths of the several States.

<sup>7</sup> Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the Amendment had become valid was made on March 1, 1951, F.R. Doc. 51-2940, 16 F.R. 2019.

<sup>8</sup> Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the Amendment had become valid was made on April 3, 1961, F.R. Doc. 61-3017, 26 F.R. 2808.

<sup>9</sup> Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the Amendment had become valid was made on Feb. 5, 1964, F.R. Doc. 64-1229, 29 F.R. 1715.

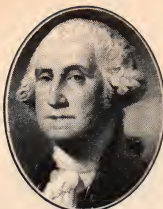
<sup>1</sup> Proclaimed ratified September 25, 1804.

<sup>2</sup> By the 20th amendment, adopted in 1933, the term of the President is to begin on the 20th of January.

<sup>3</sup> Under the 20th amendment, sec. 3, in case a President is not chosen before the time for beginning of his term, the Vice-President-elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified.

<sup>4</sup> In discussing what would happen if in the general election in presidential years no candidate for President had received a majority of all the electoral votes, a Senate Committee, reporting on the resolution which became the 20th Amendment, said: " . . . the new House of Representatives . . . would be the one upon which would devolve the power to select the new President." (S. Rept. No. 26—72d Cong., 1st Sess.)





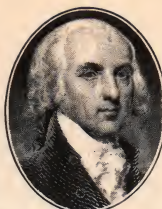
GEORGE WASHINGTON  
1732-1799



JOHN ADAMS  
1735-1826



THOMAS JEFFERSON  
1743-1826



JAMES MADISON  
1751-1836



JAMES MONROE  
1758-1831



JOHN QUINCY ADAMS  
1767-1848



ANDREW JACKSON  
1767-1845



MARTIN VAN BUREN  
1782-1862

PRESIDENTS	Date and Place of			Age at			Term of		
	Birth	Marriage	Death	Incaguration	Marriage	Death	Office	Service	Congress
1st George Washington	Feb. 22, 1732 Westmoreland Co., Va.	Jan. 6, 1759 Kent County, Va.	Dec. 14, 1799 Mount Vernon, Va.	57 years 67 days	26 years 318 days	67 years 295 days	April 30, 1789 March 3, 1797	7 years 308 days	1st, 2nd 3rd, 4th
2nd John Adams	Oct. 30, 1735 Quincy, Mass.	Oct. 25, 1764 Weymouth, Mass.	July 4, 1826 Quincy, Mass.	61 years 125 days	28 years 360 days	90 years 247 days	March 4, 1797 March 3, 1801	4 years	5th, 6th
3rd Thomas Jefferson	April 13, 1743 Shadwell, Va.	Jan. 1, 1772 Williamsburg, Va.	July 4, 1826 Charlottesville, Va.	57 years 325 days	28 years 263 days	83 years 82 days	March 4, 1801 March 3, 1809	8 years	7th, 8th, 9th, 10th
4th James Madison	March 16, 1751 Port Conway, Va.	Sept. 15, 1794 Harewood, Va.	June 28, 1836 Montpelier, Va.	57 years 353 days	43 years 183 days	85 years 104 days	March 4, 1809 March 3, 1817	8 years	11th, 12th, 13th, 14th
5th James Monroe	April 28, 1758 Westmoreland Co., Va.	Feb. 16, 1786 New York, N. Y.	July 4, 1831 New York, N. Y.	58 years 310 days	27 years 294 days	73 years 67 days	March 4, 1817 March 3, 1825	8 years	15th, 16th, 17th, 18th
6th John Quincy Adams	July 11, 1767 Quincy, Mass.	July 26, 1797 London, England	Feb. 23, 1848 Washington, D. C.	57 years 236 days	30 years 15 days	80 years 227 days	March 4, 1825 March 3, 1829	4 years	19th, 20th
7th Andrew Jackson	March 15, 1767 Waxhaw, S. C.	Aug. 1791 (1) Natchez, Miss.	June 8, 1845 Nashville, Tenn.	61 years 354 days	24 years	78 years 85 days	March 4, 1829 March 3, 1837	8 years	21st, 22nd, 23rd, 24th
8th Martin Van Buren	Dec. 5, 1782 Kinderhook, N. Y.	Feb. 21, 1807 Catskill, N. Y.	July 24, 1862 Kinderhook, N. Y.	54 years 89 days	24 years 78 days	79 years 231 days	March 4, 1837 March 3, 1841	4 years	25th, 26th
9th William Henry Harrison	Feb. 9, 1773 Berkley, Va.	Nov. 25, 1795 North Bend, Ohio	April 4, 1841 Washington, D. C.	68 years 23 days	22 years 289 days	68 years 54 days	March 4, 1841 April 4, 1841	32 days	27th
10th John Tyler	March 29, 1790 Charles City, Va.	Mar. 29, 1813 (1) Kent County, Va.	Jan. 18, 1862 Richmond, Va.	51 years 8 days	23 years(1) 54 years(2)	71 years 295 days	April 6, 1841 March 3, 1845	3 years 333 days	27th, 28th
11th James Knox Polk	Nov. 2, 1795 Pineville, N. C.	Jan. 1, 1824 Murfreesboro, Tenn.	June 15, 1849 Nashville, Tenn.	49 years 122 days	28 years 60 days	53 years 225 days	March 4, 1845 March 3, 1849	4 years	29th, 30th
12th Zachary Taylor	Nov. 24, 1784 Montebello, Va.	June 21, 1810 Louisville, Ky.	July 9, 1850 Washington, D. C.	64 years 100 days	25 years 209 days	65 years 227 days	March 4, 1849 July 9, 1850	1 year 127 days	31st
13th Millard Fillmore	Jan. 7, 1800 Summerhill, N. Y.	Feb. 5, 1826 (1) Moravia, N. Y.	March 8, 1874 Buffalo, N. Y.	50 years 184 days	26 years 29 days	74 years 60 days	July 10, 1850 March 3, 1853	2 years 238 days	31st, 32nd
14th Franklin Pierce	Nov. 23, 1804 Hillsborough, N. H.	Nov. 10, 1834 Amherst, Mass.	Oct. 8, 1869 Concord, N. H.	48 years 101 days	29 years 352 days	64 years 319 days	March 4, 1853 March 3, 1857	4 years	33rd, 34th
15th James Buchanan	April 23, 1791 Cove Gap, Pa.	Bachelor	June 1, 1868 Lancaster, Pa.	65 years 315 days	Bachelor	77 years 39 days	March 4, 1857 March 3, 1861	4 years	35th, 36th
16th Abraham Lincoln	Feb. 12, 1809 Hodgenville, Ky.	Nov. 4, 1842 Springfield, Ill.	April 15, 1865 Washington, D. C.	52 years 20 days	33 years 265 days	56 years 62 days	March 4, 1861 April 15, 1865	4 years 42 days	37th, 38th, 39th
17th Andrew Johnson	Dec. 29, 1808 Raleigh, N. C.	May 5, 1827 Greenville, Tenn.	July 31, 1875 Carter's Station, Tenn.	56 years 107 days	18 years 127 days	66 years 214 days	April 15, 1865 March 3, 1869	3 years 323 days	39th, 40th
18th Ulysses Simpson Grant	April 27, 1822 Point Pleasant, Ohio	Aug. 22, 1848 St. Louis, Mo.	July 23, 1885 Mt. McGregor, N. Y.	46 years 311 days	26 years 117 days	63 years 87 days	March 4, 1869 March 3, 1877	8 years	41st, 42nd, 43rd, 44th
19th Rutherford Birchard Hayes	Oct. 4, 1822 Delaware, Ohio	Dec. 30, 1852 Cincinnati, Ohio	Jan. 17, 1893 Fremont, Ohio	54 years 151 days	30 years 87 days	70 years 105 days	March 4, 1877 March 3, 1881	4 years	45th, 46th
20th James Abram Garfield	Nov. 19, 1831 Orange, Ohio	Oct. 11, 1858 Hiram, Ohio	Sept. 19, 1881 Elihu, Ohio	49 years 105 days	26 years 357 days	49 years 304 days	March 4, 1881 Sept. 19, 1881	199 days	47th
21st Chester Alan Arthur	Oct. 5, 1830 Fairfield, Vt.	Oct. 25, 1859 New York, N. Y.	Nov. 18, 1886 New York, N. Y.	50 years 350 days	29 years 20 days	56 years 44 days	Sept. 20, 1881 March 3, 1885	3 years 166 days	47th, 48th
22nd Grover Cleveland	March 18, 1837 Caldwell, N. J.	June 2, 1886 Washington, D. C.	June 24, 1908 Princeton, N. J.	47 years 351 days	49 years 76 days	71 years 98 days	March 4, 1885 March 3, 1889	4 years	49th, 50th
23rd Benjamin Harrison	Aug. 20, 1833 North Bend, Ohio	Oct. 20, 1853 (1) New York, N. Y.	March 13, 1901 Indianapolis, Ind.	55 years 196 days	20 years(1) 62 years(2)	67 years 205 days	March 4, 1889 March 3, 1893	4 years	51st, 52nd
24th Grover Cleveland	March 18, 1837 Caldwell, N. J.	June 2, 1886 Washington, D. C.	June 24, 1908 Princeton, N. J.	55 years 351 days	49 years 76 days	71 years 98 days	March 4, 1893 March 3, 1897	4 years	53rd, 54th
25th William McKinley	Jan. 29, 1843 Niles, Ohio	Jan. 25, 1871 Canton, Ohio	Sept. 14, 1901 Buffalo, N. Y.	54 years 34 days	27 years 361 days	58 years 228 days	March 4, 1897 Sept. 14, 1901	4 years 194 days	55th, 56th, 57th
26th Theodore Roosevelt	Oct. 27, 1858 New York, N. Y.	Oct. 27, 1880 (1) Brookline, Mass.	Jan. 6, 1919 Oyster Bay, N. Y.	42 years 322 days	22 years(1) 28 years(2)	60 years 71 days	Sept. 14, 1901 March 3, 1909	7 years 171 days	57th, 58th, 59th, 60th
27th William Howard Taft	Sept. 15, 1857 Cincinnati, Ohio	June 19, 1886 Cincinnati, Ohio	March 8, 1930 Washington, D. C.	51 years 170 days	28 years 277 days	72 years 174 days	March 4, 1909 March 3, 1913	4 years	61st, 62nd
28th Woodrow Wilson	Dec. 28, 1856 Staunton, Va.	June 24, 1885 (1) Savannah, Ga.	Feb. 3, 1924 Washington, D. C.	56 years 66 days	28 years(1) 58 years(2)	67 years 37 days	March 4, 1913 March 3, 1921	8 years	63rd, 64th, 65th, 66th
29th Warren Gamaliel Harding	Nov. 2, 1865 Corsica, Ohio	Aug. 2, 1923 Marion, Ohio	Aug. 2, 1923 San Francisco, Cal.	55 years 122 days	25 years 248 days	57 years 273 days	March 4, 1921 Aug. 2, 1923	2 years 151 days	67th
30th Calvin Coolidge	July 4, 1872 Plymouth, Vt.	Oct. 4, 1905 Burlington, Vt.	Jan. 5, 1933 Northampton, Mass.	51 years 30 days	33 years 92 days	60 years 185 days	Aug. 3, 1923 March 3, 1929	5 years 214 days	68th, 69th, 70th
31st Herbert Clark Hoover	Aug. 10, 1874 West Branch, Iowa	Feb. 10, 1899 Monterey, Cal.	Oct. 20, 1964 New York, N. Y.	54 years 206 days	24 years 184 days	90 years 70 days	March 4, 1929 March 3, 1933	4 years	71st, 72nd
32nd Franklin Delano Roosevelt	Jan. 30, 1882 Hyde Park, N. Y.	Mar. 17, 1905 New York, N. Y.	April 12, 1945 Warm Springs, Ga.	51 years 33 days	23 years 46 days	63 years 72 days	March 4, 1933 April 12, 1945	12 years 39 days	73rd, 74, 75, 77th, 78th, 79th
33rd Harry S. Truman	May 8, 1884 Lamar, Mo.	June 28, 1919 Independence, Mo.	—	60 years 339 days	35 years 51 days	—	April 12, 1945 Jan. 20, 1953	7 years 283 days	79th, 80th, 81st, 82nd
34th Dwight David Eisenhower	Oct. 14, 1890 Denison, Texas	July 1, 1916 Denver, Colo.	—	62 years 98 days	25 years 269 days	—	Jan. 20, 1953 Jan. 20, 1961	8 years	83rd, 84th, 85th, 86th
35th John Fitzgerald Kennedy	May 29, 1917 Brookline, Mass.	Sept. 12, 1953 Newport, R. I.	Nov. 22, 1963 Dallas, Texas	43 years 241 days	36 years 103 days	46 years 173 days	Jan. 20, 1961 Nov. 22, 1963	2 years 302 days	87th, 88th
36th Lyndon Baines Johnson	Aug. 27, 1908 Stonewall, Texas	Nov. 17, 1934 San Antonio, Texas	—	55 years 85 days	26 years 80 days	—	Nov. 22, 1963	—	88th, 89th, 90th

Key: (1) 1st Marriage; (2) 2nd Marriage



CHESTER A. ARTHUR  
1830-1886



GROVER CLEVELAND  
1837-1908



BENJAMIN HARRISON  
1833-1901



GROVER CLEVELAND  
1837-1908



WILLIAM MCKINLEY  
1843-1901



THEODORE ROOSEVELT  
1858-1919



WILLIAM HOWARD TAFT  
1857-1930



WOODROW WILSON  
1856-1924

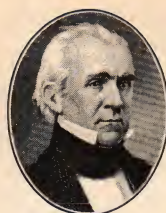




**WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON**  
1773-1841



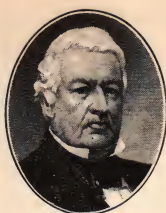
**JOHN TYLER**  
1790-1862



**JAMES POLK**  
1795-1849



**ZACHARY TAYLOR**  
1784-1850



**MILLARD FILLMORE**  
1800-1874



**FRANKLIN PIERCE**  
1804-1869



**JAMES BUCHANAN**  
1791-1868



**ABRAHAM LINCOLN**  
1809-1865

Administration	Occupation	Ancestry	Political Party	State Represented	Religious Denomination	College Attended	Years Married	Lived After Term	Occupation After Term	Burial Place
1st, 2nd	Surveyor-Planter	English	Federalist	Virginia	Episcopalian	None	40 years 342 days	2 years 285 days	Retired	Mount Vernon, Va.
3rd	V.P. Lawyer	English	Federalist	Massachusetts	Unitarian	Harvard	54 years 3 days	25 years 122 days	Writer	Quincy, Mass.
4th, 5th	V.P. Lawyer	Welsh	Democratic-Republican	Virginia	No specific denomination	William & Mary	10 years 248 days	17 years 122 days	Retired	Monticello, Va.
6th, 7th	Lawyer	English	Democratic-Republican	Virginia	Episcopalian	Princeton	41 years 286 days	19 years 116 days	Retired	Montpelier, Va.
8th, 9th	Lawyer	Scotch	Democratic-Republican	Virginia	Episcopalian	William & Mary	44 years 219 days	6 years 122 days	Writer, Educator	Richmond, Va.
10th	Lawyer	English	Democratic-Republican	Massachusetts	Unitarian	Harvard	50 years 212 days	18 years 356 days	Congressman	Quincy, Mass.
11th, 12th	Soldier	Scotch-Irish	Democrat	Tennessee	Presbyterian	None	40 years	8 years 96 days	Retired	Hermitage, Tenn.
13th	V.P. Lawyer	Dutch	Democrat	New York	Dutch-Reformed	None	11 years 349 days	21 years 142 days	Politician	Kinderhook, N.Y.
14th	Soldier	English	Whig	Ohio	Episcopalian	Hampden-Sydney	45 years 130 days	Died in office	—	North Bend, Ohio
14th	V.P. Lawyer	English	Whig	Virginia	Episcopalian	William & Mary	29 years(1) 17 years(2)	16 years 320 days	Retired	Richmond, Va.
15th	Lawyer	Scotch-Irish	Democrat	Tennessee	Presbyterian	University of North Carolina	25 years 165 days	103 days	Retired	Nashville, Tenn.
16th	Soldier	English	Whig	Louisiana	Episcopalian	None	40 years 18 days	Died in office	—	Springfield, Ky.
16th	V.P. Lawyer	English	Whig	New York	Unitarian	None	27 years 53 days	21 years 4 days	Chancellor, Buffalo Univ.	Buffalo, N.Y.
17th	Lawyer	English	Democrat	New Hampshire	Episcopalian	Bowdoin	29 years 22 days	12 years 218 days	Retired, Traveled	Concord, N.H.
18th	Lawyer	Scotch-Irish	Democrat	Pennsylvania	Presbyterian	Dickinson	Bachelor	7 years 89 days	Writing	Lancaster, Pa.
9th, 20th	Lawyer	English	Republican	Illinois	No specific denomination	None	22 years 162 days	Died in office	—	Springfield, Ill.
20th	V.P. Tailor	English	Democrat	Tennessee	No specific denomination	None	48 years 87 days	6 years 149 days	U. S. Senator	Greenville, Tenn.
1st, 22nd	Soldier	English-Scotch	Republican	Illinois	Methodist	U. S. Military Academy	36 years 335 days	8 years 141 days	Writer, Traveled	New York, N.Y.
23rd	Lawyer	Scotch	Republican	Ohio	Methodist	Kenyon	40 years 18 days	11 years 319 days	Philanthropic Activities	Fremont, Ohio
24th	Teacher	English	Republican	Ohio	Disciples of Christ	Williams	22 years 312 days	Died in office	—	Cleveland, Ohio
24th	V.P. Lawyer	Scotch-Irish	Republican	New York	Episcopalian	Union	20 years 79 days	1 year 260 days	Lawyer	Albany, N.Y.
25th	Lawyer	English-Irish	Democrat	New York	Presbyterian	None	22 years 22 days	19 years 112 days	Re-elected Pres., 1892	Princeton, N.J.
26th	Lawyer	English	Republican	Indiana	Presbyterian	Miami (Ohio)	39 years(1) 4 years(2)	8 years 9 days	Lawyer, Writer	Indianapolis, Ind.
27th	Lawyer	English-Irish	Democrat	New York	Presbyterian	None	22 years 22 days	11 years 112 days	Writer, Educator	Princeton, N.J.
28th, 29th	Lawyer	Scotch-Irish	Republican	Ohio	Methodist	Allegheny	30 years 232 days	Died in office	—	Canton, Ohio
29th, 30th	Lawyer	Dutch	Republican	New York	Dutch-Reformed	Harvard	3 years(1) 32 years(2)	9 years 309 days	Writer	Oyster Bay, N.Y.
31st	Lawyer	English	Republican	Ohio	Unitarian	Yale	43 years 262 days	17 years 4 days	U. S. Chief Justice	National Cemetery Arlington, Va.
12nd, 33rd	Teacher	Scotch-Irish	Democrat	New Jersey	Presbyterian	Princeton	29 years(1) 8 years(2)	2 years 337 days	Retired	Washington, D. C.
34th	Editor	Scotch-Irish	Republican	Ohio	Baptist	Ohio Central	32 years 25 days	Died in office	—	Marion, Ohio
34th, 35th	V.P. Lawyer	English	Republican	Massachusetts	Congregationalist	Amherst	27 years 93 days	3 years 307 days	Writer	Plymouth, Vt.
36th	Engineer	Swiss-German	Republican	California	Quaker	Stanford	44 years 331 days	31 years 226 days	Writer	West Branch, Iowa
7th, 38th, 19th, 40th	Lawyer	Dutch	Democrat	New York	Episcopalian	Harvard	40 years 26 days	Died in office	—	Hyde Park, N.Y.
10th, 41st	Merchant-Judge	English-Scotch-Irish	Democrat	Missouri	Baptist	None	—	—	Writer	—
12nd, 43rd	Soldier	Swiss-German	Republican	New York	Presbyterian	U. S. Military Academy	—	—	Writer	—
44th	Writer	Irish	Democrat	Massachusetts	Catholic	Harvard	10 years 70 days	Died in office	—	National Cemetery Arlington, Va.
44th, 45th	V.P. Teacher	German	Democrat	Texas	Christian Church	Texas State Teachers College	—	—	—	—



**ANDREW JOHNSON**  
1808-1875



**ULYSSES S. GRANT**  
1822-1885



**RUTHERFORD B. HAYES**  
1822-1893



**JAMES A. GARFIELD**  
1831-1881



**WARREN G. HARDING**  
1865-1923



**CALVIN COOLIDGE**  
1872-1933



**HERBERT HOOVER**  
1874-1964



**FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT**  
1882-1945



**HARRY S. TRUMAN**  
1884-



**DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER**  
1890-



**JOHN F. KENNEDY**  
1917-1963



**LYNDON B. JOHNSON**  
1908-



AMENDMENT XXV—SUCCESSION TO PRESIDENCY AND VICE  
PRESIDENCY; INABILITY OF PRESIDENT

SECTION 1. In case of the removal of the President from office or of his death or resignation, the Vice President shall become President.

SECTION 2. Whenever there is a vacancy in the office of the Vice President, the President shall nominate a Vice President who shall take office upon confirmation by a majority vote of both Houses of Congress.

SECTION 3. Whenever the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that he is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, and until he transmits to them a written declaration to the contrary, such powers and duties shall be discharged by the Vice President as Acting President.

SECTION 4. Whenever the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive departments or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall immediately assume the powers and duties of the office as Acting President.

Thereafter, when the President transmits to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives his written declaration that no inability exists, he shall resume the powers and duties of his office unless the Vice President and a majority of either the principal officers of the executive department or of such other body as Congress may by law provide, transmit within four days to the President pro tempore of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives their written declaration that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office. Thereupon Congress shall decide the issue, assembling within forty-eight hours for that purpose if not in session. If the Congress, within twenty-one days after receipt of the latter written declaration, or, if Congress is not in session, within twenty-one days after Congress is required to assemble, determines by two-thirds vote of both Houses that the President is unable to discharge the powers and duties of his office, the Vice President shall continue to discharge the same as Acting President; otherwise, the President shall resume the powers and duties of his office.<sup>10</sup>

Laws Relating to the Election of President and Vice President

UNITED STATES CODE, 1964 EDITION, AS AMENDED

TITLE 3.—THE PRESIDENT

[This title was codified into law by Act of June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 672.]

CHAPTER 1.—PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS AND VACANCIES

§ 1. Time of appointing electors.

The electors of President and Vice President shall be appointed, in each State, on the Tuesday next after the first Monday in November, in every fourth year succeeding every election of a President and Vice President. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 672.)

§ 2. Failure to make choice on prescribed day.

Whenever any State has held an election for the purpose of choosing electors, and has failed to make a choice on the day prescribed by law, the electors may be appointed on a subsequent day in such a manner as the legislature of such State may direct. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 672.)

§ 3. Number of electors.

The number of electors shall be equal to the number of Senators and Representatives to which the several States are by law entitled at the time when the President and Vice President to be chosen come into office; except, that where no apportionment of Representatives has been made after any enumeration, at the time of choosing electors, the number of electors shall be according to the then existing apportionment of Senators and Representatives. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 672.)

§ 4. Vacancies in electoral college.

Each State may, by law, provide for the filling of any vacancies which may occur in its college of electors when such college meets to give its electoral vote. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 673.)

§ 5. Determination of controversy as to appointment of electors.

If any State shall have provided, by laws enacted prior to the day fixed for the appointment of the electors, for its final determination of any controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such State, by judicial or other methods or procedures, and such determination shall have been made at least six days before the time fixed for the meeting of the electors, such determination made pursuant to such law so existing on said day, and made at least six days prior to said time of meeting of the electors, shall be conclusive, and shall govern in the counting of the electoral votes as provided in the Constitution, and as hereinafter regulated, so far as the ascertainment of the electors appointed by such State is concerned. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 673.)

§ 6. Credentials of electors; transmission to Administrator of General Services and to Congress; public inspection.

It shall be the duty of the executive of each State, as soon as practicable after the conclusion of the appointment of the electors in such State by the final ascertainment, under and in pursuance of the laws of such State providing for such ascertainment, to communicate by registered mail under the seal of the State to the Administrator of General Services a certificate of such ascertainment of the electors appointed, setting forth the names of such electors and the canvass or other ascertainment under the laws of such State of the number of votes given or cast for each person for whose appointment any and all votes have been given or cast; and it shall also thereupon be the duty of the executive of each State to deliver to the electors of such State, on or before the day on which they are required by section 7 of this title to meet, six duplicate-originals of the same, certificate under the seal of the State; and if there shall have been any final determination in a State in the manner provided for by law of a controversy or contest concerning the appointment of all or any of the electors of such State, it shall be the duty of the executive of such State, as soon as practicable after such determination, to communicate under the seal of the State to the Administrator of General Services a certificate of such determination in form and manner as the same shall have been made; and the certificate or certificates so received by the Administrator of General Services shall be preserved by him for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection; and the Administrator of General Services at the first meeting of Congress thereafter shall transmit to the two Houses of Congress copies in full of each and every such certificate so received at the General Services Administration. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 673; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 6, 65 Stat. 711.)

§ 7. Meeting and vote of electors.

The electors of President and Vice President of each State shall meet and give their votes on the first Monday after the second Wednesday in December next following their appointment at such place in each State as the legislature of such State shall direct. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 673.)

§ 8. Manner of voting.

The electors shall vote for President and Vice President, respectively, in the manner directed by the Constitution. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 674.)

§ 9. Certificates of votes for President and Vice President.

The electors shall make and sign six certificates of all the votes given by them, each of which certificates shall contain two distinct lists, one of the votes for President and the other of the votes for Vice President, and shall annex to each of the certificates one of the lists of the electors which shall have been furnished to them by direction of the executive of the State. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 674.)

§ 10. Sealing and endorsing certificates.

The electors shall seal up the certificates so made by them, and certify upon each that the lists of all the votes of such State given for President, and of all the votes given for Vice President, are contained therein. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 674.)

§ 11. Disposition of certificates.

The electors shall dispose of the certificates so made by them and the lists attached thereto in the following manner:

First. They shall forthwith forward by registered mail one of the same to the President of the Senate at the seat of government.

Second. Two of the same shall be delivered to the secretary of state of the State, one of which shall be held subject to the order of the President of the Senate, the other to be preserved by him for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.

Third. On the day thereafter they shall forward by registered mail two of such certificates and lists to the Administrator of General Services at the seat of government, one of which shall be held

<sup>10</sup> Publication of the certifying statement of the Administrator of General Services that the Amendment had become valid was made on February 23, 1967, F.R. Doc. 67-2208, 33 F.R. 3288.



subject to the order of the President of the Senate. The other shall be preserved by the Administrator of General Services for one year and shall be a part of the public records of his office and shall be open to public inspection.

Fourth. They shall forthwith cause the other of the certificates and lists to be delivered to the judge of the district in which the electors shall have assembled. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 674; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 7, 65 Stat. 712.)

#### **§ 12. Failure of certificates of electors to reach President of Senate or Administrator of General Services; demand on State for certificate.**

When no certificate of vote and list mentioned in sections 9 and 11 of this title from any State shall have been received by the President of the Senate or by the Administrator of General Services by the fourth Wednesday in December, after the meeting of the electors shall have been held, the President of the Senate or, if he be absent from the seat of government, the Administrator of General Services shall request, by the most expeditious method available, the secretary of state of the State to send up the certificate and list lodged with him by the electors of such State; and it shall be his duty upon receipt of such request immediately to transmit same by registered mail to the President of the Senate at the seat of government. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 674; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 8, 65 Stat. 712.)

#### **§ 13. Same; demand on district judge for certificate.**

When no certificates of votes from any State shall have been received at the seat of government on the fourth Wednesday in December, after the meeting of the electors shall have been held, the President of the Senate or, if he be absent from the seat of government, the Administrator of General Services shall send a special messenger to the district judge in whose custody one certificate of votes from that State has been lodged, and such judge shall forthwith transmit that list by the hand of such messenger to the seat of government. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 674; Oct. 31, 1951, ch. 655, § 9, 65 Stat. 712.)

#### **§ 14. Forfeiture for messenger's neglect of duty.**

Every person who, having been appointed, pursuant to section 13 of this title, to deliver the certificates of the votes of the electors to the President of the Senate, and having accepted such appointment, shall neglect to perform the services required from him, shall forfeit the sum of \$1,000. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 675.)

#### **§ 15. Counting electoral votes in Congress.**

Congress shall be in session on the sixth day of January succeeding every meeting of the electors. The Senate and House of Representatives shall meet in the Hall of the House of Representatives at the hour of 1 o'clock in the afternoon on that day, and the President of the Senate shall be their presiding officer. Two tellers shall be previously appointed on the part of the Senate and two on the part of the House of Representatives, to whom shall be handed, as they are opened by the President of the Senate, all the certificates and papers purporting to be certificates of the electoral votes, which certificates and papers shall be opened, presented, and acted upon in the alphabetical order of the States, beginning with the letter A; and said tellers, having then read the same in the presence and hearing of the two Houses, shall make a list of the votes as they shall appear from the said certificates; and the votes having been ascertained and counted according to the rules in this subchapter provided, the result of the same shall be delivered to the President of the Senate, who shall thereupon announce the state of the vote, which announcement shall be deemed a sufficient declaration of the persons, if any, elected President and Vice President of the United States, and, together with a list of the votes, be entered on the Journals of the two Houses. Upon such reading of any such certificate or paper, the President of the Senate shall call for objections, if any. Every objection shall be made in writing, and shall state clearly and concisely, and without argument, the ground thereof, and shall be signed by at least one Senator and one Member of the House of Representatives before the same shall be received. When all objections so made to any vote or paper from a State shall have been received and read, the Senate shall thereupon withdraw, and such objections shall be submitted to the Senate for its decision; and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, in like manner, submit such objections to the House of Representatives for its decision; and no electoral vote or votes from any State which shall have been regularly given by electors whose appointment has been lawfully certified to according to section 6 of this title from which but one return has been received shall be rejected, but the two Houses concurrently may reject the vote or votes when they agree that such vote or votes have not been so regularly given by electors whose appointment has been so certified. If more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State shall have been received by the President of the Senate, those votes, and those only, shall be counted which shall have been regularly given by the electors who are shown by the determi-

nation mentioned in section 5 of this title to have been appointed, if the determination in said section provided for shall have been made, or by such successors or substitutes, in case of a vacancy in the board of electors so ascertained, as have been appointed to fill such vacancy in the mode provided by the laws of the State; but in case there shall arise the question which of two or more of such State authorities determining what electors have been appointed, as mentioned in section 5 of this title, is the lawful tribunal of such State, the votes regularly given of those electors, and those only, of such State shall be counted whose title as electors the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide is supported by the decision of such State so authorized by its law; and in such case of more than one return or paper purporting to be a return from a State, if there shall have been no such determination of the question in the State aforesaid, then those votes, and those only, shall be counted which the two Houses shall concurrently decide were cast by lawful electors appointed in accordance with the laws of the State, unless the two Houses, acting separately, shall concurrently decide such votes not to be the lawful votes of the legally appointed electors of such State. But if the two Houses shall disagree in respect of the counting of such votes, then, and in that case, the votes of the electors whose appointment shall have been certified by the executive of the State, under the seal thereof, shall be counted. When the two Houses have voted, they shall immediately again meet, and the presiding officer shall then announce the decision of the questions submitted. No votes or papers from any other State shall be acted upon until the objections previously made to the votes or papers from any State shall have been finally disposed of. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 675.)

#### **§ 16. Same; seats for officers and Members of two Houses in joint meeting.**

At such joint meeting of the two Houses seats shall be provided as follows: For the President of the Senate, the Speaker's chair; for the Speaker, immediately upon his left; the Senators, in the body of the Hall upon the right of the presiding officer; for the Representatives, in the body of the Hall not provided for the Senators; for the tellers, Secretary of the Senate, and the Clerk of the House of Representatives, at the Clerk's desk; for the other officers of the two Houses, in front of the Clerk's desk and upon each side of the Speaker's platform. Such joint meeting shall not be dissolved until the count of electoral votes shall be completed and the result declared; and no recess shall be taken unless a question shall have arisen in regard to counting any such votes, or otherwise under this subchapter, in which case it shall be competent for either House, acting separately, in the manner hereinbefore provided, to direct a recess of such House not beyond the next calendar day, Sunday, excepted, at the hour of 10 o'clock in the forenoon. But if the counting of the electoral votes and the declaration of the result shall not have been completed before the fifth calendar day next after such first meeting of the two Houses, no further or other recess shall be taken by either House. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 676.)

#### **§ 17. Same; limit of debate in each House.**

When the two Houses separate to decide upon an objection that may have been made to the counting of any electoral vote or votes from any State, or other question arising in the matter, each Senator and Representative may speak to such objection or question five minutes, and not more than once; but after such debate shall have lasted two hours it shall be the duty of the presiding officer of each House to put the main question without further debate. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 676.)

#### **§ 18. Same; parliamentary procedure at joint meeting.**

While the two Houses shall be in meeting as provided in this chapter, the President of the Senate shall have power to preserve order; and no debate shall be allowed and no question shall be put by the presiding officer except to either House on a motion to withdraw. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 676; Sept. 3, 1954, ch. 1263, § 3, 68 Stat. 1227.)

#### **§ 19. Vacancy in offices of both President and Vice President; officers eligible to act.**

(a) (1) If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify, there is neither a President nor Vice President to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, upon his resignation as Speaker and as Representative in Congress, act as President.

(2) The same rule shall apply in the case of the death, resignation, removal from office, or inability of an individual acting as President under this subsection.

(b) If, at the time when under subsection (a) of this section a Speaker is to begin the discharge of the powers and duties of the office of President, there is no Speaker, or the Speaker fails to



qualify as Acting President, then the President pro tempore of the Senate shall, upon his resignation as President pro tempore and as Senator, act as President.

(c) An individual acting as President under subsection (a) or subsection (b) of this section shall continue to act until the expiration of the then current Presidential term, except that—

(1) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the failure of both the President-elect and the Vice-President-elect to qualify, then he shall act only until a President or Vice President qualifies; and

(2) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the inability of the President or Vice President, then he shall act only until the removal of the disability of one of such individuals.

(d) (1) If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify, there is no President pro tempore to act as President under subsection (b) of this section, then the officer of the United States who is highest on the following list, and who is not under disability to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President shall act as President: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare, Secretary of Housing and Urban Development, Secretary of Transportation.

(As amended Sept. 9, 1965, Pub. L. 89-174, § 6(a), 79 Stat. 669; Oct. 15, 1966, Pub. L. 89-670, § 10(a), 80 Stat. 948.)

(2) An individual acting as President under this subsection shall continue so to do until the expiration of the then current Presidential term, but not after a qualified and prior-entitled individual is able to act, except that the removal of the disability of an individual higher on the list contained in paragraph (1) of this subsection or the ability to qualify on the part of an individual higher on such list shall not terminate his service.

(3) The taking of the oath of office by an individual specified in the list in paragraph (1) of this subsection shall be held to constitute his resignation from the office by virtue of the holding of which he qualifies to act as President.

(e) Subsections (a), (b), and (d) of this section shall apply only to such officers as are eligible to the office of President under the Constitution. Subsection (d) of this section shall apply only to officers appointed, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, prior to the time of the death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify, of the President pro tempore, and only to officers not under impeachment by the House of Representatives at the time the powers and duties of the office of President devolve upon them.

(f) During the period that any individual acts as President under this section, his compensation shall be at the rate then provided by law in the case of the President. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 677.)

## § 20. Resignation or refusal of office.

The only evidence of a refusal to accept, or of a resignation of the office of President or Vice President, shall be an instrument in writing, declaring the same, and subscribed by the person refusing to accept or resigning, as the case may be, and delivered into the office of the Secretary of State. (June 25, 1948, ch. 644, 62 Stat. 678.)

## § 21. Definitions.

As used in this chapter the term—

(a) "State" includes the District of Columbia.

(b) "executives of each State" includes the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

(Added Pub. L. 87-389, § 2(a), Oct. 4, 1961, 75 Stat. 820.)

Pursuant to sections 401 and 402 of the Reorganization Plan No. 3 of 1967, the functions of the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia have been transferred to either the District of Columbia Council or to the Commissioner of the District of Columbia. The Commissioner of the District of Columbia has been vested with the executive power under the Reorganization plan and, thus, is the executive of the District of Columbia for the purposes of Section 21, above.

## IMPORTANT DATES

- Aug. 5, 1968—Republican National Convention convenes at Miami Beach, Fla.
- Aug. 26, 1968—Democratic National Convention convenes at Chicago, Ill.
- Nov. 5, 1968—General election in all States.
- Dec. 16, 1968—Date of meeting of electors (Electoral College).
- Jan. 6, 1969—Counting of electoral votes by joint session of Congress.

## THE NATIONAL CONVENTIONS OF THE DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN PARTIES

### A. The Democratic Party

#### 1. METHODS OF SELECTING DELEGATES TO THE DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

The method of selecting delegates to the national convention varies. Some States regulate the selection by statute. Methods presently used are election of delegates at the primary election or selection by the State conventions or State committees of the party. In some States where the primary is used to elect the delegates, the voter is given a chance to express his choice as to presidential and vice-presidential candidates. In such cases the ballots are prepared so the voter may indicate his preference. This method is termed the "preferential presidential primary."

#### 2. FACTS ON THE 1968 DEMOCRATIC NATIONAL CONVENTION

*When and where will the next convention of the Democratic Party be held?*

The 1968 Democratic National Convention will convene at the International Amphitheater in Chicago, Ill., commencing on August 26, 1968.

*What is the Democratic National Committee? What does it do and who constitutes its membership?*

The Democratic National Committee is the permanent agency authorized to act in behalf of the party during intervals between conventions. It is the creature of the national convention and, therefore, subordinate to its control and direction. Between conventions the committee exercises such powers and authority as have been delegated specifically to it and is subject to the directions and instructions imposed by the convention which created it.

### B. The Republican Party

#### 1. METHODS OF SELECTING DELEGATES TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

The selection of delegates to the Republican National Convention in 1968 will be governed by rules 30, 31, 32, and 33 adopted by the Republican National Convention held at San Francisco, California, July 13, 1964. Rule 31 states that delegates may be elected by (1) primary election, (2) congressional or State convention, or (3) Republican State committees. State laws in many States require the use of one or more of the three methods. Where there is no State statutory provision, State party rule or custom in accordance with the national convention rule determines the method. Where the convention method is used, district delegates are generally elected in district conventions which are in some cases held in conjunction with the State convention which selects the delegates at large. Alternate delegates are generally selected by the same method as the delegates, but in Wisconsin they are elected by the State Central Committee; and by nominating committees in California where delegates are elected by primary election (sec. 6050 of the California Elections Code).

#### 2. FACTS ON THE 1968 REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION

*When and where will the next convention of the Republican Party be held?*

The convention will be held at the Miami Beach Convention Hall, Miami Beach, Florida, August 5, 1968, commencing at 10 a.m. (E.D.T.).

*Who decides on the date and place for the Republican Convention?*

The 145 members of the Republican National Committee who approved the site, date, and plans recommended by the Site Committee on September 8, 1967.

SOURCE—"Nomination and Election of the President and Vice President of the United States," January 1968, compiled under the direction of FRANCIS R. VALEO, Secretary of the Senate, by RICHARD D. HUPMAN, Senate Librarian and ROBERT L. TIENKEN, Legislative Reference Service, Library of Congress.



## DRIVE REPORT

### ★ Legislative Report

## New Law Outlaws Age Discrimination on Job

Effective June 12th, the Age Discrimination Law, recently passed by the Congress and signed into law by the President became effective.

The law is applicable to employers of more than 25 workers, or labor unions with more than 25 members, from denying employment or membership to any individual between the ages of 40 and 64 on the basis of age alone.

Enforcement of the newly enacted law is charged to the U.S. Department of Labor upon complaint and investigation.

The law applies not only to hiring, but also to promotion, payment, classification or discharge of employees on the basis of their age.

The law extends to employment

agencies, too, and even the public employment services run by the states and the federal government.

Employers may still observe the requirements of their seniority, pension, insurance or other employee benefit plans, provided these are not used merely as an excuse to evade the law.

They can give physical examinations or other tests, too, if all employees have to pass them, regardless of age.

The danger to labor unions inadvertently running afoul of this law—for which stiff penalties are provided for violations—will be in their hiring hall practices.

President Johnson, when he asked Congress for the law, said:

"Hundreds of thousands not yet old, not yet voluntarily retired, find themselves jobless, because of arbitrary age discrimination.

"Despite our low rate of unemployment there has been a persistent average of 850,000 people aged 45 and over who are unemployed."

Each year workers who are age 45 or more collect about three-fourths of a billion dollars in unemployment insurance payments, the President pointed out.

They often have a tough time getting back on a payroll. They represent 40 per cent of the unemployed who are out of work for a long period. Many don't find jobs until they are old enough to get retirement checks.

### ★ Legislative Report

## New Crime Bill Permits Broad Wiretapping

Despite opposition from the Teamsters Union, all of organized labor, the American Bar Association, the American Civil Liberties Union, the United States Congress has legalized wire tapping.

It is contained in the Omnibus Anti-Crime and Safe Streets Bill, allows any law enforcement agency to wire tap without court order—when it thinks there is probably cause that a crime has been committed or is about to be committed.

This provision of the Crime Bill was sired by Senator John McClellan, Democrat of Arkansas.

Although liberal senators offered amendments to buffer this insidious method of search and seizure, their attempts were continuously voted down. After finally passage in the

Senate, the measure was sent to the House where again efforts to send the bill to House-Senate Conference were defeated. Had the bill gone to Conference, there was still the hope that the wire tapping provision would have been struck.

These efforts failed in the House by an overwhelming majority as the House passed the bill intact.

Those who either led the vote against or voted against the wire tapping provision to allow the practice for 48 hours without court consent were:

Anderson of N.M., Bible of Nev., Brewster of Md., Burdick of N.D., Byrd of Va.

Cannon of Nev., Clark of Pa., Gore of Tenn., Hart of Mich., Inouye of Hawaii.

Jackson of Wash., Kennedy of Mass., Lausche of Ohio, Long of La., Long of Mo.

Magnuson of Wash., McGee of Wyo., Metcalf of Mont., Muskie of Maine, Nelson of Wis.

Pastore of R.I., Pell of R.I., Proxmire of Wis., Ribicoff of Conn., Spong of Va.

Symington of Mo., Talmadge of Ga., Williams of N.J., Yarborough of Tex., Young of Ohio.—30.

Aiken of Vt., Brooke of Mass., Case of N.J., Cooper of Ky., Fong of Hawaii.

Griffin of Mich., Hatfield of Ore.—7.

Briefly, under the provisions of the wire tapping part of the bill, the following is now permissible:

1. Authorizes any police officer to



wire tap or eavesdrop for 48 hours without a court order when he thinks a crime has been committed or is about to be committed.

2. Authorizes a police officer or any legal officer to apply to a court for permission for continued surveillance by wire tapping or other electronic device.

3. Exempts switchboard operations employees of communication carriers and employees of the Federal Communications Commission from any of the restraints placed upon police and court officials.

4. Gives the President of the United States virtually unlimited authority to wire tap without court order.

### **Quotable Quote**

Senator John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), opposing a move by Sen. Edward V. Long (D-Mo.), to have the Senate go on record affirming that an individual has a "right to privacy," declared:

"I think it is a nice gesture, but I do not think it has any real substance."

### **★ Legislative Report**

## **Truth-In-Lending Law Restricts Garnishment**

An important provision of the recently passed Truth-in-Lending Bill signed by President Johnson is a provision which protects workers against indiscriminate garnishment of wages for debts overdue.

Basically the Truth-in-Lending Bill provides:

1. All those who grant credit must give the consumer in writing the amount of the finance or interest

charges, both in dollars and cents and in terms of annual percentage rates.

2. Additionally, those who grant credit must spell out in their advertising their true annual rate of interest on installment purchases.

The garnishment provision provides restrictions on the amount of money a creditor can garnish from the paycheck of a consumer who is in debt to him.

Now, no more than 25 per cent

of a worker's take-home pay (after deduction for taxes and the like) can be garnisheed.

A flat \$48 weekly exemption from garnishment is provided for low-income workers even if that was more than 75 per cent of their take home pay.

The bill also provides that a worker cannot be discharged for the first garnishment in a one-year period.

### **★ Legislative Report**

## **Consumers Win Victory in Poultry Bill**

By a roll call vote of 351 to 17, the House of Representatives passed the Wholesome Poultry Products Act, and sent the measure on to the Senate for action.

This bill guarantees high standards of sanitation and wholesomeness in poultry and poultry products. The

new law applies both to products in intra as well as inter-state commerce.

The need for the bill was established when an investigation of meat and poultry processing plants shocked the nation with examples of unsanitary conditions and the processing of diseased animals and poultry.

A similar bill effecting meat was enacted into law during the last session of the Congress.

Passage of this bill represents another victory for the nation's consumers in their long struggle to be insured of safe and wholesome products.

### **★ Legislative Report**

## **Labor Seeks Wage Levels on Highway Jobs**

Organized labor is working hard in the Congress to extend the provision of the Davis-Bacon Act to the Federal Highway Building Programs and to construction projects which will ultimately be leased to the federal government.

The Davis-Bacon Act provides that the Secretary of Labor shall establish the prevailing wage rates on each job, which are usually the union rate for the area, so that contractors cannot bid cheap labor costs into their proposals to the government.

As presently constituted, federal highway programs—primary, secondary, and urban roads—are excluded from the wage protection of Davis-Bacon, as are construction of buildings which ultimately will be leased to the federal government.



## **Don't Get Shut Out**

# **Time Dwindles for Voters To Meet Registration Dates**

Registration deadlines are coming ever closer and have passed in some states as voter eligibility to cast ballots in the November election becomes increasingly important.

### **Out of Luck**

Voters who have failed to register or correct their registration in Texas and Mississippi are out of luck — for those deadlines have passed.

### **September**

Voters in 9 states and the District of Columbia face registration deadlines in September as follows:

Arizona, the 23rd; California, the 12th; the District of Columbia, the 21st; Georgia, the 16th; Kentucky, the 7th; Montana, the 26th; Nevada, the 28th; New Jersey, the 26th; Ohio, the 25th; Pennsylvania, the 16th; and Rhode Island, the 6th.

### **October**

Twenty-nine states close their registration books in October. They are:

Alabama, the 26th; Arkansas, the 16th; Colorado, the 16th; Connecticut, the 12th; Delaware, the 19th; Florida, the 5th; Hawaii, the 15th; Illinois, the 7th; Indiana, the 7th; Iowa, the 26th; Kansas, the 15th; Louisiana, the 5th; Maryland, the 7th; Massachusetts, the 5th; Michigan, the 4th; Minnesota, the 15th; Nebraska, the 25th; New Mexico, the 7th; North Carolina, the 26th; Oklahoma, the 25th; Oregon, the 5th; South Carolina, the 5th; South Dakota, the 16th; Tennessee, the 5th; Utah, the 30th; Virginia, the 5th; Washington, the 5th; West Virginia, the 12th; and Wyoming, the 21st.

### **November**

A November deadline looms for voters in Idaho on the 2nd, and Vermont on the 2nd.

Alaska has no preregistration.

In Missouri, deadlines vary by county and city and should be checked with local registrar.

In Maine, deadlines vary by towns and cities and should be checked with your local registrar.

In New Hampshire, the deadline in

towns over 4500 is October 29th; in cities on October 26th.

North Dakota requires no registration.

In Wisconsin, the deadline in Milwaukee is October 16th; throughout the rest of the state the deadline is October 23rd.

In New York, registration deadlines vary by location and should be checked with the local registrar.

### **Primaries**

Registration deadlines for voting in primary elections—and indeed, the primary elections—have already passed in several states. But several states are still “alive” so far as the voter having a chance to exercise his primary ballot.

Following are the dates of primaries still upcoming in the various states followed by registration deadlines still “alive” in parenthesis:

Alaska, Aug. 27 (no registration); Arizona, Sept. 10; Colorado, Sept. 10 (Aug. 21); Georgia, Sept. 11; Hawaii, Oct. 5 (Sept. 5); Idaho, Aug. 6 (Aug. 3); Iowa, Sept. 3 (Aug. 24); Kansas, Aug. 6; Louisiana, Aug. 17; Maryland, Sept. 10 (Aug. 12); Massachusetts, Sept. (Aug. 17); Michigan, Aug. 6;

Minnesota, Sept. 10 (Aug. 20); Missouri, Aug. 6; Nevada, Sept. 3; New Hampshire, Sept. 10; New Mexico, Aug. 27; North Dakota, Sept. 3 (no registration); Oklahoma, Aug. 27 (Aug. 16); Rhode Island, Sept. 10; Utah, Sept. 10 (Aug. 27); Vermont, Sept. 10 (Sept. 7); Washington, Sept. 17 (Aug. 17); Wisconsin, Sept. 10; Wyoming, Aug. 20.

Primary elections are important in that they are the voters' opportunity to help select the local candidates who will be on the ballot in November.

Teamsters still not registered to vote are urged to do so immediately.

## **Voter Registration**



General Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons, IBT Vice President Robert Holmes (left), and Carlos Moore (rear), DRIVE director, emphasize the need for voter registration as they apply DRIVE-sponsored bumper stickers to their automobiles for other motorists to read: “I’m registered to vote! Are you?”





# SPOTLIGHT ON Legislation and Politics



- Employees in Politics

The Wall Street Journal reports that more companies are urging employee participation in politics. One expert estimates that thousands of the nation's companies are encouraging employees to get involved in politics compared with only a few hundred 6 years ago.

- War Profiteering Resolution

Rep. Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Tex.) has introduced a resolution to establish a special House committee "to undertake a complete and comprehensive investigation of defense costs and profits, and report to the American people on the extent and practice of present-day war profiteering."

- Quiet Revolution

McGeorge Bundy, one-time Presidential advisor and now president of the Ford Foundation, said recently that the new relationship between politics and education "is a factor of such depth and meaning, so quietly achieved and so imperfectly understood, that it constitutes a quiet revolution."

- Appalling Registration

The Washington Secretary of State's office disclosed recently that only one county in the state of Washington has more than 70 per cent of its eligible voters registered to cast a ballot. Some 28 of Washington's 39 counties had only 48 to 55 per cent of the voters registered. One county had less than 40 per cent registered.

- Endorsement

Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey got a rousing endorsement for the Presidency from the International Ladies Garment Workers' Convention in Atlantic City recently. Humphrey told the delegates that what is needed to help him is the election of liberal Democratic congressmen this November.

- Senatorial Subsidy

Among those paid for not working (or growing) is the wife of Mississippi Senator James O. Eastland, who received \$129,977 in one year, for not growing cotton. The figure is contained in the "Department of Agriculture and Related Agencies Appropriations—Fiscal Year 1968," which contains the names of big farmers who are subsidized by taxpayers for keeping their land idle.

- Reagan Recall

Backers of a movement to recall Governor Ronald Reagan claim they have 500,000 signatures. They need 780,000 by July 31 to force the issue on the November ballot. A march was planned for June to collect additional signatures from Delano to Sacramento. "We are going to follow in the footsteps of Cesar Chavez," said a campaign leader.

- Senior Citizens

Senior citizens may be retired, but they are still avidly concerned about the man on the job. This concern was demonstrated as delegates to the 7th annual convention of the National Council of Senior Citizens picketed the U.S. Chamber of Commerce for opposing safety on-the-job legislation now before the Congress.

- Really Three Parties

George Gallup, president of the American Institute of Public Opinion and one of the best-known pollsters, says that in effect there are three political parties in the United States. He says most voters are divided in their views in this manner: Democrats, 43 per cent; Republicans, 27 per cent, and Independents, 30 per cent.



## In Bankruptcy

# Union Welfare Funds Have Low Priority

In the liquidation of a bankrupt company, general claims on the company's assets have priority over any amounts due union welfare funds—so ruled the U. S. Supreme Court recently.

The decision involved the meaning of a provision of the Bankruptcy Act which stipulates that, in liquidation of a bankrupt company certain claims have priority on the firm's remaining assets before any amounts are paid to general creditors.

Priority, under the law, is accorded to wages due and unpaid of \$600 an employee. The question in the case was whether the wage priority provision included amounts due a union welfare fund.

The fund at issue was an annuity plan established by a New York local of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and 3 associations of electrical contractors in the New York area.

A&S Electric Corp., one of the contractors that made contributions to the plan, was judged bankrupt in 1963. The union filed a claim that included \$5,114 representing due payments the company had failed to make to the plan. The union asserted the payments were in effect wages and therefore were entitled to priority.

The Supreme Court, in a 6-to-3 decision, upheld a lower court's ruling that the fund payments were not wages. Justice White, writing the majority opinion, said Congress accorded wages priority to assist workers who become unemployed because of bankruptcies.

Welfare fund payments, he said, do not go directly to workers and thus shouldn't get priority. He suggested that unions should take their demands for priority treatment in cases like this to Congress.

Justices Fortas, Warren and Brennan—in their dissenting opinion—indicated they believed welfare fund payments are wages within the meaning of the Bankruptcy Act.

## Memorial Mass



More than 3,000 members of Local 25 in Boston, recently participated in the local union's annual Memorial Mass in honor of deceased members. In photo above, they are shown marching from the union hall to the church. Guest of honor (photo below) was Josephine Hoffa, wife of General President James R. Hoffa and National President of DRIVE Ladies' Auxiliaries. She is shown with Local 25's executive board. Left to right, Frank Coughlan, trustee; William Lyden, vice president; William McCarthy, president; Mrs. Hoffa; Joseph Conlin, secretary-treasurer; Robert O'Leary, trustee; and Kenneth Johnson, recording-secretary.



In photo below, the more than 3,000 members of Local 25 gather for breakfast following the annual Memorial Mass at which the local union honors deceased members.





# **Teamster Community Committee Helps Reduce Crime In Los Angeles Area**

When it comes to rendering community service Teamster unions and officials thereof are more than generous with their time and effort.

They have done much over the years in the way of giving both financial and physical assistance to deserving projects and humanitarian causes. But it is doubtful whether any of the past accomplishments surpasses the community service in which some Teamster officials now are engaged in areas of Los Angeles.

Late in 1967 a wave of assaults and robberies of delivery truck drivers and other servicemen created an alarming situation in Los Angeles' economically depressed areas. It was a rare day when one or more truck, taxicab and even bus drivers weren't set up and

robbed by young hoodlums. Purse-snatchings and mugging of those who ventured into the streets reached shocking proportions.

Members of the several Teamster unions who deliver milk, bread, beverages, grocery and general merchandise into the troubled areas found themselves in a peculiar position. Their contracts with employers required them to make deliveries and, in doing so, they recognized they risked being robbed or harmed personally. Still, they went about their work never knowing what might happen even in daylight hours.

As the assaults mounted, the demands for protection increased, prompting Teamster Joint Council President Ted Merrill to call a meeting

of representatives of the unions involved and the Police Department. This resulted in formation of a Community Coordinating Committee under the chairmanship of Ted Paulos, secretary-treasurer of Bakery Drivers Local 276. Subsequently, Brad Garrett of the Garrett Distributing Co. was made co-chairman of the Committee to represent employers.

Warren Morse, of the Western Conference of Teamsters, surveyed the affected area, talking with drivers and others who either visited or lived in the vicinity in an attempt to get to the source of the trouble. Conferences by all concerned were held with various representatives of the L.A. Police Department.

Suggestions for corrective action



were evaluated, many of them being discarded as unfeasible and others were experimented with. Representatives of management, which often-times suffered losses or an escalation in insurance rates as a result of hijacking of trucks, participated in the consultations.

Some of the solutions that have been tried out have worked effectively. By means of a short-wave radio setup ordinary citizens possessing such equipment have been encouraged to use it to alert police to suspicious characters. More patrolmen tour the troubled areas on foot, and a good deal of the deliveries now are made through the front door of an establishment rather than the back as was done earlier.

Delivery drivers have been trained to be more alert to situations in which they could be victimized or suffer serious injury.

#### 57% Reduction

All of this has resulted in a sharp reductions in the number of assaults, robberies and muggings. Captain Stephens of the LAPD estimates that crimes on drivers of commercial vehicles have been reduced by 57 per cent from the peak reached in November-December, 1967. The following commendation recently was received by Teamsters Paulos and Morse from H. Nathan Wayne, president of the Community Police Service Corps Advisory Board, who wrote:

"Our community will benefit greatly by the sincere and unselfish endeavor of leaders like yourselves, giving time, guidance and help whenever needed to bring about both law enforcement and community efforts in trying to establish a better relationship between the two, working in coordination to show our youth of today their responsibility as adults of tomorrow."

Teamster officials who are a part of the Committee now evolving a program of action that goes beyond the initial efforts include Earl Houston of Local 306; Richard Burton, 203; Mike Grancich, 626; James Lucas, 640; William Nissen, 441; Harold Gimby, 848; and James Peck.

At the outset top-ranking police officials were brought into union membership meetings to exchange views and ideas for combatting the crimes. Police also counseled the drivers in safety matters and various techniques that could be applied to provide the greatest degree of personal safety.

The foot patrolman was encouraged to become better acquainted with shop-

keepers and deliverymen, and to develop greater rapport with law-abiding citizens in troubled areas. The Police Department also augmented its special task force so that it would be better able to cope with street crimes.

An effort was made to develop better communication with religious leaders, acquainting them with events and soliciting their support in the anti-crime movement. Morse and other Teamster officials initiated a community awareness program, impressing upon the more responsible elements the evils and harm being caused by a mere handful of hoodlums.

"We have become identified with approximately 35 different community action groups in the south Los Angeles area," related Morse. "By alerting such people to what is going on and getting them to join law enforcement agencies and others to eradicate the evils we feel we have started wheels turning in the right direction."

All problems haven't been resolved by any means. But progress definitely is being made through the combined efforts of law enforcement agencies, community groups, labor unions and management.

## Appreciation

Frank Fitzsimmons  
Gen. Vice President  
Int. Bro. Teamsters

Dear Sir:

I want to thank you and Jimmy Hoffa and everyone connected in any way with the pension plan. I joined Local 799 in April, 1946. In January, 1968, I was injured on the job. In June, 1968, I was eligible for the pension, I applied, and I am now receiving it each month. I don't know what I would do if it wasn't for the pension.

Again, I want to thank everyone.

Fraternally,  
John Torutellott

## • Syrup Plant

Some 50 production workers employed at the Coca-Cola syrup plant in St. Louis, Mo., recently voted for representation by Teamster Local 688 in a National Labor Relations Board election, according to John Naber, president of the local union.



Shown aiding the underprivileged are Teamster officials Ted Paulos (left), chairman of Joint Council 42's Community Coordinating Committee, and Warren Morse, of the Western Conference of Teamsters. They are presenting checks to buy athletic shirts and jackets for the Imperial Court Community Police Service Corps in Los Angeles.



## Colorado Excellence

# Local 961 Member in Denver Named 'Driver of the Year'

A MEMBER OF Teamster Local 961, in Denver, who logged 2 million miles of accident-free, commercial driving has been named "Truck Driver of the Year."

He is Wray Mundy, 40, of Aurora, Colorado.

He was presented with the industry's highest honor at a breakfast June 10th in Denver, at which his union president, Harry Bath, Colorado Governor John Love, state legislators and industry leaders were in attendance.

Following that, Mundy and his wife, Joyce, received a two-week VIP visit to Washington, D.C., and New York. Included in the tour was the presentation of the Driver of the Year trophy at ceremonies on Capitol Hill.

Secretary of Transportation Alan S. Boyd presented the trophy to Mundy.

Mundy has been a professional driver for more than 24 years, joining the industry when he was 16. He currently is Colorado Truck Rodeo five-axle tank division champion.

A rodeo is designed to select champion truck drivers of basic types of equipment by testing attitudes, job knowledge and driving skill. State champions go on to compete in a national truck rodeo.

As a line driver for DC International, Mundy is continually promot-



Wray Mundy

ing safety among his fellow employees.

A firm supporter of truck rodeos, he says he is known to other drivers as a "priest of the road" because I'm always trying to 'convert' or persuade drivers to enter the truck rodeo.

Both Mundy and his wife have worked with the District Court's driver improvement school in Denver. In talks before that group, the Driver of the Year has observed that "driving a modern automobile today requires less effort and less knowledge than it

takes to fry an egg. Most drivers are not driving—they are just riding."

Mundy's usual 'run' takes him from Denver to St. Louis or Kansas City, Missouri, or Louisville, Kentucky. Of his highway safety record, Mundy says:

"You develop almost an instinct and can sense when something might happen on the road. You begin to develop responses even before a situation presents itself."

Testimony to Mundy's skill behind the wheel comes from his wife, Joyce. "I don't worry when he is on the road," she says. "I know he is a good, safe driver."

Mundy thrives on competition. In 1965, he placed third in the state rodeo in the five-axle van category. Next year, he switched to a five-axle tanker and drove off with first place, as he did again in 1967. Now he has his sights set on a first place finish in the national rodeo.

He has served as a judge for the U.S. Post Office Rodeo competition, and for the town of Eaton, Colorado, at the Northern Colorado Livestock Dealers there.

His hobbies include, hunting, fishing and bowling. He is a member of the Southgate Masonic Lodge No. 138 and the Del Mar Methodist Church.

## Fuel Oil

Employees of Bayliss Trucking Co., & Bayliss Fuel Oil Co., in Ronkonkoma, N.Y., voted for representation by Teamster Local 553 of New York City in an NLRB election, according to Joseph Rudin, business agent for the union.

## Appreciation

Frank E. Fitzsimmons  
Gen. Vice President  
Int. Bro. Teamsters

Dear Sir:

Having retired in April, 1968, after 26 years with Chas. J. Rogers, Inc., Detroit, I wish to express my thanks to the International Union and Local 247 for all the years of service and loyalty, for their never-ending endeavors for the benefit and consideration of the members.

My thanks to the Board of Trustees on which I served several terms. I do miss the friendly and productive meetings, and my Brothers and Friends.

Fraternally  
Guy S. Hill

## Safe Drivers



Shown in picture are 26 drivers for Complete Auto Transit, Inc., of Shreveport, Louisiana, members of Local 568, who were recently honored for their safe driving. The awards were for safe driving ranging from five to eight years and totaling 157 years in all. At far left is W. M. Hays, 568 secretary-treasurer. Next is Herb Harris, terminal manager, and Carl Pugh, job steward.



## Courageous Sacrifice

# Wisconsin Teamster Receives Award For Life-Saving Action at Accident

Tilford Johnson, a member of Teamster Local 662 in Eau Claire, Wis., recently received a special safety award from an insurance company for his quick, life-saving action in



Tilford Johnson (left), a member of Teamster Local 662 whose quick action saved the life of an accident victim, is shown as he received a special citation for his heroism. With Johnson are Henry Ring (second from left), truck line superintendent; Jack E. Arnold, president of L. G. Arnold, Inc., Johnson's employer, and (far right), an insurance representative.

the wake of a highway accident last February.

Johnson, a driver for L. G. Arnold, Inc., was rolling over the highway in his tractor-trailer near Oconomowoc, Wis. It had been snowing and sleeting all day and conditions required careful, alert driving.

As Johnson was approaching a bridge overpass, 2 autos were passing him. After passing Johnson's rig, the lead car went out of control while pulling back into the driving lane, first striking the bridge guard rail and thereby swinging around in front of the tractor-trailer. Meanwhile, the second car drove on past.

During the lead car's swinging motion, a passenger was thrown out on the pavement directly in front of Johnson's truck. In order to miss this downed person, Johnson quickly hit his brakes and swerved his vehicle into the passing lane. As this action happened so fast, his rig went out of control, hitting the left concrete bridge railing, jackknifing, and finally coming to a halt. The tire marks

showed that he missed the injured passenger by about 4 feet.

Johnson suffered injuries in the crash and was taken by ambulance to a nearby hospital. He is now recovered and back on the job. An Arnold driver for 19 years, the mishap was the first accident Johnson was ever involved in as an over-the-road driver.

The award presented to him read in part: "For quick thinking and courageous action by Tilford Johnson, who in a critical situation maneuvered his truck to prevent serious injury or death for a fellow human being."

## ● Frito-Lay

Teamster Local 316 of Syracuse, N.Y., recently negotiated a 3-year contract for 8 employees of Frito-Lay, Inc., in Syracuse, according to Patrick F. Shanahan, president of the local union. Besides a substantial wage gain, the Teamsters won pension and health and welfare benefits.

## Wire Shop Vote Won by NY Local

Teamster Local 810 of New York City shut out an opposing independent union recently when it won a National Labor Relations Board representation election at Ken Wire & Metal Products, Inc., of Brooklyn, N.Y.

Milton Silverman, president of Local 810, said the 32-man unit gave 26 votes to the Teamsters. No ballots were cast for the Warehouse and Industrial Employees Union.

Silverman said the victory climaxed a 4-year effort by the local union to win the Ken Wire shop which was one of the few remaining holdouts in the industry. Most of the wire industry in the greater New York area is under an industry-wide agreement between Local 810 and the Wire & Metal Products Manufacturers Guild.

The union also has contracts covering workers in 12 non-association shops.

## ● Auto Center

Mechanics, sales, and clerical employees of the Macy's Bayshore automotive center in Bayshore, N.Y., recently voted 11 to 1 for representation by Teamster Local 289 in a National Labor Relations Board election.

## Delivery Drivers



These members of Teamster Local 337 in Detroit, Mich., employed by Allied Delivery, are shown at an awards dinner where they were cited for achievements including safety and driving improvement. Left to right are: Front row—Walter Schuler, Local 337 secretary-treasurer; Marvin Cymes, Ed Firlik, Alvin Wasserman, Ken Eickoff, International Vice President Robert Holmes, president of Local 337; Chuck Lester, Local 337 business agent; Middle row—B. J. Cunningham, Mark Hyek, Ivan Doom, Sharon Makowski, Holton Sandifer, Albert Chatman, Dan Potts; Back row—Angelo Vocino, Ray Hedrick, Harry Stachowski, Ed Tularski, Russ Hochstadt, Larry Cichowski, Don McCarty, Tom Stewart, John Pawlak, John Lyson, Mel Tilberg, Jim Ried.



## Free-Speech Guarantee

# Supreme Court Ruling Opens Door To Picketing in Shopping Centers

Unions can picket businesses located in shopping centers even though the shopping centers are private property, according to a recent ruling by the U.S. Supreme Court.

The decision was an earth-shaking one in the sense that shopping center picketing in the past has been traditionally limited to public sidewalks, streets, and roads. Often, pickets seeking to inform the public have found themselves restricted to walking a path hundreds of yards from the unfair employer involved in the dispute. This was possible because state laws barred trespass on private property.

But the Supreme Court ruled in a case appealed from the Pennsylvania courts that even though shopping centers are privately owned they nevertheless are, in practice, public thoroughfares and union pickets should not be denied access to these centers where some 37 per cent of retail trade is conducted.

Ruling that state trespass laws cannot be used to stop picketing of shop-

ping center businesses, the high court noted that peaceful picketing in a street or any other location "generally open to the public" is protected by the Constitution's free-speech guarantees. A shopping center, said the court, is no less a public place than a street.

The case came from a dispute over picketing of a supermarket in a shopping center near Altoona, Pa. The pickets from the Amalgamated Food Employees Union carried signs saying the market was non-union and that its employees were not "receiving union wages."

Both the supermarket and the shopping center operators obtained an injunction from a Pennsylvania state court banning picketing at the market and trespassing on the shopping center grounds. In effect, the injunction required the pickets—as has happened so often elsewhere in the past—to march on public roads bordering the shopping center.

When the union appealed the in-

## Man-Hour Output Increases 1%

Man-hour productivity in the private sector increased 1 per cent during the first quarter of 1968, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The BLS said that over the 12-month period ended last March, output per man-hour increased 2.2 per cent in the private economy as a whole.

junction, the Pennsylvania Supreme Court upheld the order.

The 6-to-3 U.S. Supreme Court decision reversed the Pennsylvania high court. In writing the majority opinion, Justice Marshall said the First Amendment historically has protected peaceful picketing in streets and other public thoroughfares and that streets and sidewalks within a shopping center "are the functional equivalent" of other thoroughfares. Moreover, he noted, there are more than 10,000 shopping centers in the United States and Canada.

## • In California

Sales drivers and warehousemen employed by Frito-Lay, Inc., in Bloomington, Calif., voted recently for representation by Teamster Local 166 of San Bernardino in an NLRB election, according to C. W. Wright, Sr., secretary-treasurer of the union.

## Champ Team



This group of Teamsters, members of Local 616 in Fresno, Calif., won the 1967-68 Sunnyside bowling championship. Left to right with their trophies are: Kongo Mori, Chuck Deroian, Len Gabrielson, John Coleman, and Cliff Christensen, a trustee of the local union, captain of the team.

## Appreciation

Frank Fitzsimmons  
General Vice President  
Int. Bro. Teamsters:

Dear Sir:

I have been retired for the past three years, after driving a truck for the past 35 years for Clifton Fruit and Produce, Brooklyn, N.Y. I owe it all to Local 202 and the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. I am sure glad to be a part of them. It is just one big family brotherhood. Thanks to a nice bunch of guys. God be with them. I know it took plenty of hard work and long hours to make it so comfortable for us.

Fraternally  
Clarence Bloodgood





Taking part in the Teamster-sponsored sports clinic on football were professional gridgers Jim Hart of the Cardinals, Bobby Mitchell of the Redskins, and Brig Owens of the Redskins.

## In St. Louis

# Joint Council Helps Sponsor Free Sports Clinics for Youth

A series of free sports clinics and physical fitness programs for the youth of St. Louis, Mo., were held with great success recently under the co-sponsorship of Teamster Joint Council 13 and the St. Louis Job Corps Center.

The clinics were the first in what it is anticipated will be a series of Teamsters-Job Corps clinics across the country. Teamsters Union Vice President Frank E. Fitzsimmons recently encouraged joint councils to under-

take such projects.

Former heavyweight champion Rocky Marciano and a group of professional football stars and coaches headlined the St. Louis clinics. Marciano, who retired undefeated, was joined by Henry Armstrong, the only fighter to hold 3 world titles simultaneously, in the boxing clinic conducted by Milton Holt, athletic director of Idaho State University.

Pro football stars Bobby Mitchell, Timmy Brown, Ernie McMillan, Jim

Two great champs—unbeaten heavyweight Rocky Marciano (left) and triple-crown holder Henry Armstrong (right)—attracted crowds of youngsters at the boxing clinic, one of a series of clinics sponsored by Teamster Joint Council 13. Other clinics were held on swimming and basic water survival techniques. Charm, grooming, and exercise sessions were conducted for Job Corps women. Teamster and Job Corps officials hailed the program a big success.



## Court Upholds Privilege Of Workers

In a recent unanimous ruling, the U.S. Supreme Court limited the power of state and city governments to force employees to give information about themselves.

The court said the Constitution forbids dismissal of a government worker for refusing to waive his Fifth Amendment privilege against self-incrimination and testify before a grand jury.

Associate Justice Abe Fortas, who wrote the opinion, said public employees "are entitled, like all other persons, to the benefit of the Constitution, including the privilege against self-incrimination."

## Appreciation

Frank E. Fitzsimmons  
Gen. Vice President  
Int. Bro. Teamsters

Dear Sir:

I wish to express my sincere gratitude and thanks to all the members of the Central States Pension Fund and Teamsters Local 471 who made it possible for me to receive my monthly pension checks.

It has made life much more enjoyable for both my wife and me.

Fraternally,  
John R. Ernst



## During 1967

# Slight Decrease Experienced In Motor Freight Tonnage

Tonnage of intercity freight transported by truck during 1967 was down seven-tenths of 1 per cent from the 1966 total but still remained 6 per cent higher than the 1965 level.

An analysis made annually by the American Trucking Assn., Inc., re-

vealed that the first quarter of 1967 was the only one experiencing a tonnage increase. There were decreases from the 1966 level in the second and third quarters. The fourth quarter tonnage was unchanged from the previous year.

## In Chicago

# Louis Peick Feted at Dinner To Raise Scholarship Money

Louis F. Peick, secretary-treasurer of Local 705, Chicago, recently received the Leadership Plaque at the 12th annual Festival of Leadership Scholarship Banquet, in Chicago, sponsored by the Society of the Little Flower.

Peick was cited "for his unselfish concern for union members and the community at large."

"He has spearheaded movements to rehabilitate the blighted area in Chicago's west side," the commendation declared, and "to provide equity for union members by negotiation."

At the plaque presentation were Illinois Secretary of State Paul Powell; James J. Hill, president of Division

241 of the Amalgamated Transit Union and labor chairman of the Society of the Little Flower; Francis C. McCarthy of the Chicago Fire Department, and John Boyle, chairman of the awards committee.

McCarthy was cited for rescuing five unconscious persons from a burning building.

Funds raised at the dinner help train needy boys as priests of the Carmelite Order.

In addition to serving as secretary-treasurer of Local 705, Peick is a trustee of Teamster Joint Council 25. He is also a trustee of St. Andrews Lutheran Church in Park Ridge, Illinois.

Shown receiving awards at the recent Festival of Leadership Scholarship Banquet are Louis Peick, secretary-treasurer of Local 705, and Francis McCarthy, of the Chicago fire department. From left to right, Illinois Secretary of State Paul Powell; James J. Hill, Amalgamated Transit Union and labor committee of the Society of the Little Flower; Peick; McCarthy; and John Boyle, chairman of the awards committee.



Surveys based upon the operations of intercity common and contract motor carriers of property showed that 2,634 carriers transported 560,087,719 tons of intercity freight in 1967. The 1966 total was 563,864,881 tons.

The common carriage share of the total freight last year was 91.3 per cent — the same as in the previous year.

ATA figures indicated that general freight carriers, transporting 39.5 per cent of total intercity tonnage, reported a volume decrease of 4.6 per cent. Liquid petroleum carriers, the second largest group with one-fourth of the total tonnage, showed an increase of 4.3 per cent.

Tonnage increases over 1966 were reported by carriers in 6 of the major commodity classes. Carriers of refrigerated solids reflected the largest percentage increase with tonnage up to 9 per cent. Carriers of household goods were up 5.8 per cent. Carriers of building materials increased an even 3 percent. All other intercity classes and the carriers of heavy machinery reported gains of 1.7 and 0.9 per cent respectively.

Tonnage gains were reported in 4 of the 9 geographical regions with the Rocky Mountain region reporting the highest gain over 1966—some 5.8 per cent.

Following is the regional intercity truck tonnage transported by all motor carriers in 1967:

Rocky Mountain—84 carriers hauled 19.1 million tons for an increase of 5.8 per cent over 1966.

Southwestern—182 carriers hauled 49 million tons for a gain of 2 per cent.

Middle Atlantic—668 carriers hauled 130.9 million tons for a gain of 1.7 per cent.

Southern—387 carriers hauled 78.6 million tons for a gain of 0.5 per cent.

Northwestern—117 carriers hauled 38.2 million tons to break even with the 1966 total.

Midwestern—169 carriers hauled 31 million tons for a decrease of 0.1 per cent.

New England—192 carriers hauled 19.2 million tons for a decrease of 0.4 per cent.

Pacific—273 carriers hauled 53.4 million tons for a decrease of 2.5 per cent.

Central—562 carriers hauled 140.5 million tons for a drop of 4.7 per cent.



**For  
Your**

# Information

## ● Highway Skidding

A month-long series of tests by government agencies, car makers, state highway departments, and foreign governments has just been completed to determine whether grooving highway sites of frequent skidding can be effective in increasing road safety.

California reportedly has grooved some of its bad curves on throughways and cut accident rates at some spots by as much as 92 per cent.

## ● Gasoline Games

National Petroleum News, an industry publication, estimates that during 1967 oil firms put out between \$50 and \$75 million to the promotion companies that handle the gasoline games now current.

Another \$75 million, estimated the News, was tied up in marketing and promotion costs. Paying for the games, of course, are the motorists who buy gasoline and have no choice in whether they want to pay their share of the staggering game tariff.

It is estimated that service stations could lower their gasoline prices by a penny a gallon—one dealer even estimated 2 cents—if it wasn't for the games.

## ● Medicare Insurance

The percentage of men and women now covered by Medicare who have enrolled in the voluntary doctor insurance part of the program has increased from 92 to 95 per cent during the past six months.

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare announced that about 700,000 older people, who missed out on their first chance to enroll for the medicare insurance to supplement their basic hospital insurance under Medicare, signed up between October 1, 1967, and April 1 of this year. The next enrollment period will begin next January and will end March 31, 1969.

## ● Teeth Decay

The National Institute of Dental Research has predicted it may be possible to prevent cavities and tooth decay within the next 10 years. One main direction of research will be work on microbes that cause tooth decay.

Scientists will evaluate and press for early use of such techniques as plastic mouthpieces containing a Fluoride Gel.

Dr. Kreshover of the Institute said he sees a trend toward greater acceptance of fluoridation of drinking water, which he says reduces tooth decay about 60 per cent. One-third of the people in the country now live in areas with fluoridated water supplies.

## ● Retirees' Budget

Annual income required to maintain a moderate standard of living for a retired couple living in an urban area came to \$3,869 in late 1966, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

However, the BLS notes, a 4.7 per cent rise in consumer prices since the survey period boosts the budget need now to almost \$4,050 a year.

One of the staggering figures discovered in the survey was that 33.6 per cent of the total budget for a retired couple went into housing costs.

## ● Poverty Line

By Commerce Department definition, only 6.1 million families are now living in poverty—a drop of more than 26 per cent between 1959 and 1966.

Poverty definitions based on the cost of food adjusted for family size, number of children, and place of residence and as applied to 1966 incomes, shows that the income level for a non-farm family of four is \$3,335 a year.

Among non-farm residents as a whole, the level ranged from \$1,560 for a woman aged 65 years or older living alone to \$5,440 for a family of 7 or more persons.

## ● Consumer Aides

A program to train older persons as consumer education specialists has been developed by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and is being recommended for sponsorship by state agencies related to consumer affairs and the elderly.

The program is called "Project Moneywise-Senior." It would provide training in consumer education and economics for 25 older people from communities throughout a state.

The trainees then would be expected to return to their own communities and train others in wise consumer practices.

## ● Disability

Disability—the kind that keeps men and women off the job either sporadically or permanently—has become a problem of major dimensions, according to a study made by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

No less than one-sixth of the nation's working population was either unable to work at all or was handicapped to such a degree that it could not function fully.

For the year, 1966, this meant that there were some 17,800,000 non-institutional workers aged 18 to 64 "who were limited in ability to work because



of chronic health conditions or impairments of one kind or another."

## ● Malnutrition Rampant

Widespread malnutrition exists in the United States largely because of "ignorance as to what constitutes a balanced diet," according to a recent report by the House Agriculture Committee.

The report, which became controversial immediately, added that while there is widespread malnutrition, still "there is very little actual hunger in the United States."

## ● Garbage Explosion

Garbage and its disposal have become one of the biggest problems for American communities as experts say an average family throws out about 20 pounds of refuse and rubbish every day.

The population now discards an estimated 440,000 tons of garbage and rubbish daily—which totals to about 160 million tons a year. The figure is up 60 per cent since 1950.

The national refuse disposal bill has now reached about \$3 billion a year of which municipalities pay about half. This makes refuse collection and disposal the third biggest item in the U.S. municipal budget.

## ● Reaction to Consumer Complaints

Business and trade organizations are becoming increasingly sensitive to consumer complaints that the poor pay more and packaging and lending practices are deceptive.

As a result, more than 40 Chambers of Commerce in major cities are beginning to try and establish "dialogues" between consumers and business with the aim of drawing the bitterness out of consumer complaints.

Also joining in the activity are numerous Better Business Bureaus which are establishing consumer affairs councils.

## ● Auto Insurance Study

President Johnson has signed legislation providing for a comprehensive study of the auto insurance system, particularly to determine why premiums have jumped 44 per cent in the past 10 years.

The Transportation Secretary is directed to conduct the 2-year study which will cost \$2 million. Other aims of the study include:

To determine why so many insurance companies fail, leaving policy holders helpless; why court rooms are jammed with auto liability suits subject to great delay; why equal access to auto insurance is not available to all; and why compensation of accident victims is often unequal and unfair.

## ● Low-Grade Lumber

A documented report issued by the Federal Trade Commission charges: "The masquerading of low-grade lumber for high-grade lumber has bilked con-

sumers of millions of dollars . . . and has lowered the margin of structural safety in innumerable dwellings."

The 60-page FTC report was issued after a two-year investigation. It was presented by Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) at a press conference where he announced plans to hold hearings that would result in "tough legislation to protect the homeowner."

## ● Contract Rejections

Union members are not rejecting as many negotiated agreements as they once were, although the rate still remains high.

Willoughby Abner, special assistant to William E. Simkin, director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service, says the rejection rate has declined from a high point of 19.3 per cent in July, 1966, to 11.6 per cent for the first 8 months of fiscal 1968.

Abner said the current figure follows a steady decline rather than a sudden drop. The contract rejection rate for fiscal 1967 was 14.2 per cent.

## ● Management State

Some 55,000 corporations are chartered in the State of Delaware, *Business Week* magazine points out, and the main reason is because of laws favorable to management, speedy action, and low taxes.

In a recent article appearing in the business publication, a New York lawyer was quoted as saying of Delaware:

"The Delaware legislature will do anything it can for management. If the Delaware chancery court hands down a decision unfavorable to management, the legislature will enact a statute that corrects the court's decision so that in the future in a similar situation, management will clearly win."

## ● Air Pollution

The government has issued new and stronger standards for the control of air pollution from motor vehicles.

The new standards will apply to 1970 cars, trucks, busses, and for the first time, diesel-powered vehicles. They will reduce exhaust tailpipe emissions by about 30 per cent below present limits in effect for 1968-69 model years.

## ● Container Shipping

A successful system of international container shipping must overcome the obstacles of red tape in documentation, lack of uniform standards, lack of adequate insurance rating experience, and widespread fear of innovation.

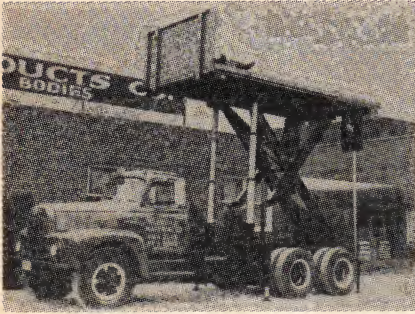
That was the consensus of experts from various fields attending a technical congress on containerization recently in New York City.

One other problem is that successful worldwide container shipping operations will require a new type of cargo handling technician—someone who should be a combination of truckman, trailer loading expert, and longshoreman.



# WHAT'S NEW?

## Vertical Lift Hoist



The vehicle pictured above incorporates a flat bed truck design with a hydraulic lift principle. Tests have proven it ideal for such tasks as overhead maintenance, building or roofing material transport and airline freight servicing.

The manufacturer claims complete safety for off center loading of loads up to 6,000 lbs on any quarter of the floor area. The lift will support 15 tons of cargo 15 feet above the ground when mounted on a 39 inch high truck frame.

The lift unit includes I-beam side rails with four full depth cross members. Jack arms are fully reinforced for total safety from high wind or tipping from other sources.

## Trucking Safety

Engineers in the trucking industry heard the outline of a new safety program developed by a research laboratory. A spokesman designated six major points for the development of a comprehensive action program for trucking safety.

The six points recommended to the industry for serious consideration were:

- ✓ Establishment of an industry-wide central safety organization among truckers with an enlightened self interest program of technical assistance to the truck manufacturing industry.

- ✓ Initiation of a study to consider the economic feasibility of special super-freightways to give trucks their own inter-city highways and thus improve the efficiency of trucking operations

and the safety of both passenger and truck travel.

- ✓ Initiation of serious research into the causes of truck accidents and driver injury by the trucking industry.

- ✓ Sponsoring a joint truck operator-manufacturer program of cooperative research on truck crash worthiness and safety performance.

- ✓ Development and building of a demonstrator safety truck as a showcase of feasible safety ideas.

- ✓ For immediate consideration, the devising of safety door latches to be fitted to trucks now in operation, since this type of accident is a major cause of driver injury.

## Brake Control

A simple all-mechanical system that prevents wheel lock-up on air brake equipped trucks has been perfected and introduced by a respected manufacturer. The unit virtually eliminates skids, jack-knives and wheel hops even under full air application and panic stops.

The automatic brake control operates by anticipating wheel lock-up just before it happens, releasing the air in the brake chamber until the wheel rolls back up to speed, and then re-applying the air again, much as a trained driver pumps the brakes on an icy road. Since there is a unit attached to each wheel, it reacts faster than a human could and near perfect braking control is achieved.

The control system is mounted on each wheel on a bracket attached to the spring axle mount and tapped into the air line with standard hose fittings. Since no electronics are involved and no calibration is needed, the installation can be made by any competent brake shop. It is a fail safe device—if any part breaks or jams the truck will retain its normal brakes. It can be fitted to any rig operating on any number of axles and either 20" or 22" wheels. It adds only 10 extra pounds to each axle and is practically maintenance free.

The difference between a skid or a jack-knife and a safe stop can be the difference between a safe trip and a fatal accident. The unit reduces stopping distance by 7 to 30%, on slick or dry pavement.

In addition to safety, there are other selling points to this unit. Because wheels can't lock-up flat spots and other forms of costly tire wear are eliminated.

## Diesel Fuel Conditioner

Research in fuel composition by a major producer has resulted in the development of a diesel fuel conditioner designed to prolong the life of diesel fuel line components such as injectors and filters and prevent the accumulation of gums and lacquers.

The product is added to the normal diesel fuel on the basis of one quart for each 250 gallons of diesel fuel or about 0.1% by volume.

The manufacturer claims that results of tests have shown increased fuel injector life by at least 25%, doubled life of fuel filters and cleaner fuel systems. In addition, the product has been a proven agent for added rust protection and conducive to improved fuel use.

## Electronic Safety Belt

Another example of innovation attempting to circumvent the old adage about leading a horse to water and being unable to make him drink is illustrated by this invention designed to force the use of seat belts on more reluctant drivers.

The system consists of a hook-up to the vehicle starter which prevents ignition until the belt is buckled. Once the vehicle is started, if the driver chooses to unfasten the belt a light called "the fink light" on the outside of the vehicle goes off indicating that the belt is not being utilized but the engine remains running.

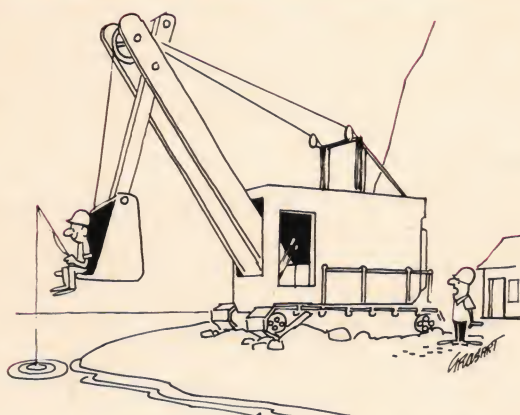
If many states continue to require the placement of belts in vehicles for compliance with safety standards, this mechanism will be the logical method of enforcing the use of these belts by motorists.

*WHAT'S NEW endeavors to keep our readers informed of late developments in fields in which they are interested. Since it is the policy of THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER not to advertise any product, trade names and manufacturers are omitted. Interested readers can obtain names of manufacturers by writing THE INTERNATIONAL TEAMSTER, 810 Rhode Island Ave., N. E., Washington, D. C. 20018.*

*A report on new products and processes on this page in no way constitutes an endorsement or recommendation. All performance claims are based on statements by the manufacturer.*



# LAUGH LOAD



"Mind if I have a word with you, Smith?"



"What are you trying to do? Crochet a rug?"

## For Free

Foreman (to laborer whistling): We don't pay you for whistling on the job, mister.

Laborer (pleasantly): Wha' da ya pay me for?

Foreman: To put up these scaffolds.

Laborer (still pleasantly): OK—then you get the whistle for free.

## Worth Much More!

An employer, interviewing a man for a job, remarked: "You ask a high wage for a man with no experience."

"Well, Sir," replied the young man, "Its much harder work when you don't know anything about it."

## Troubles

The head waiter of a swank restaurant approached a solitary customer with the following: "Sir, I have calves liver, braised ribs, chicken heart and pigs feet." To which the customer replied; "Don't tell me your troubles, just give me a glass of beer and a ham sandwich."

## Thought for the day

Knowing the ropes is simply a matter of not getting tied up.

## Legislayshun

"Remimber th' good ol' days when all Congress ever did was haggle about revisin' the tariffs up and down? Now they've legislated so much that ever'thing that ain't obligatory is agin' th' law, and ever'thing that ain't given away is too costly fer ennybody to afford!"

## Fish Story

A fisherman dropped his wallet out of his boat. A large carp grabbed it and tossed it to another carp, etc., etc. The fisherman said that never before had he seen carp-to-carp walleting.

## Tough Question

"Yes sir, fellows," expounded the sales manager, "we can sell this product even to fools. You know that old saying, 'a fool and his money are soon parted,' Yes, Smith, what is it now?"

"Tell me, sir, how did the two ever get together in the first place?"

## All Rough

Husband: "My dear wife, I have taken you safely over all the rough spots of life, haven't I?"

Wife: "Yes, I don't believe you missed any of them."

## Some Twain Talk

It could probably be shown by facts and figures that there is no distinctly native American criminal class except Congress.—Mark Twain.


## Interested Spectator

The only person who listens to both sides of a family argument is the woman in the next apartment.



# FIFTY YEARS AGO

in Our Magazine



Vol. XV

(From the July, 1918, issue of the TEAMSTER)

Number 8

## Five Dollars a Day Will Provide Working Family 'Minimum Comfort Standard'

*Cost of maintaining a family doubled since 1900*

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that a wage of \$1,500 a year will only provide "the minimum standard of comfort."

In other words, this governmental agency declares that if a worker does not receive \$5 a day for 300 working days in the year he cannot support a family in the most restricted kind of comfort.

In twenty-four principal American cities the lowest annual wage should be \$1,650.

The cost of maintaining a family in this country has doubled since 1900, according to the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics. Figures just made public show that the average cost in 1900 was \$769. During 1917 the cost of the same commodities was \$1,401. Food alone in 1917 cost only \$53 less than all items combined in 1900; \$327 represented the expenditure for food of the average workingman's family in 1900. By 1911 this had risen to \$430, and in 1917 it cost \$716. Rent had advanced 59 per cent. Clothing doubled, rising from \$106 to \$210. Fuel and lighting show a similar advance, rising from \$40 to \$82. Most of the advance in all these items occurred between 1914 and 1917. The 1917 figures, the bureau says, are already outdated because of subsequent advances. The minimum standard of comfort today requires a wage of approximately \$1,500 per year. The average of twenty-four American cities is that the minimum amount necessary for a reasonable standard of health and comfort in those twenty-four principal American cities is \$1,650, of which \$660 is spent

for food. Investigation by the department of health in New York City fixed the figure for that city at \$1,682.

The above figures do not include increases in the cost of such things as amusements, charity, insurance, taxes, books, newspapers or expenses incident to sickness and death.—Exchange.

## 1910 Census Shows 5 Million Illiterates



ACCORDING to a recent statement of Secretary of the Interior Lane, the 1910 census shows there were 5,516,163 persons over ten years of age in the United States who could neither read nor write any language. Of this number 4,600,000 were over twenty years of age. We are told that 58 per cent of these illiterates are white persons and that 1,500,000 are native-born whites.

This as an appalling state of affairs. The popular delusion has been all along that illiteracy was almost entirely confined to the Negroes of the Southern States. Now we are told that the results of a thorough census shows that there are more whites than Negroes who are illiterate, and of the total of white illiterates nearly half of them are native born.

These figures are a strong indictment against our industrial

and educational systems, and shows gross, if not criminal, neglect on the part of the state. Our well-being as a nation and the perpetuity of our free institutions requires an intelligent and competent citizenry, and no people can have the proper amount of intelligence or be fully competent as citizens who are illiterate; therefore, this large army of our people who are in this appalling state is a serious menace to our future welfare as a nation, and we should do all in our power to eliminate illiteracy within the borders of our country. With this idea in view, there has been introduced in Congress a bill known as House Bill 6490, which provides for an appropriation to be placed at the disposal of the United States Bureau of Education, so that it may conduct an active campaign to stamp out adult illiteracy.

The idea being, we believe, to pay special attention at the present time to those drafted into the army, so they may be able to read orders and signals and write to their people at home.

We are told that in the first draft of men called there were between thirty and forty thousand illiterates.—Exchange.

## A Living Wage Defended

The New York World quotes Frank P. Walsh, of the National War Labor Board, as follows:

"Because labor demands a sufficient income to keep itself in good working condition we often hear it criticized for lack of patriotism. It would be a stupid sort of patriotism that would demand anything less. Dead workers are of no use to the nation now. Live ones are. And the more alive they are the more use they are to Uncle Sam. The highest efficiency can come only from decent living conditions for themselves and families and a living wage which will insure them a subsistence in reasonable health and comfort.

"That is why the National War Labor Board has discarded the old formulas of arbitration, which consisted mainly of splitting the difference between the lowest terms each side to the controversy would accept. We are approaching the question from an altogether different front.

"We are looking at labor not as a commodity, but as the flesh and blood of America."

A trade union is like a bank. If you expect to get something out of it you must put something into it. No union can honor the drafts of a member on its support, its confidence and its moral backing unless that member gives to the union his support.





**Check Local** ☆ ☆ ☆  
**Registration** ☆ ☆ ☆  
**Deadline for** ☆ ☆ ☆  
**Nov. 7 Election** ☆

